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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Foggy and overcast. Temp. 63-65 (14-13). Tomorrow: foggy, temp. 62-65 (14-13). LONDON: Mostly cloudy. Temp. 63-65 (17-13). Tomorrow: little change. Yesterday's temp. 61-67 (16-14). HANDEL: Slight. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 78-84 (26-24). NEW YORK: Showery. Temp. 80-85 (27-25). Yesterday's temp. 80-85 (27-25). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 5



OFF TO ALGERIA—Maj. Khatib Dialoul (center) and Ali Belaziz (left) receive their passports in Lydda before being released by Israel after two months' detention.

Boumedienne Fires One

Israel Frees Two Algerians Under Detention Two Months

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Oct. 14 (NYT).—Israel released two Algerian officials today after two months' detention and security investigations. They had been removed from an international airport, on which they were passengers, when it made an unscheduled stop in Israel.

Both officials and privately, Israeli authorities insisted that there was no connection between the Algerians' release and the release two weeks ago of the last of the airline passengers held hostage by extremist Palestinian hijackers.

Britain, West Germany and Switzerland set free Palestinian guerrillas' prisoners held in their prisons in an exchange bargain for the freedom of the hostages. Israeli release of the Algerians, along with other Arab prisoners, was reportedly one of the hijackers' demands, but Israel firmly refused to enter into any bargain, qualified officials said and made no commitment to set any prisoners free.

The Algerians were identified as Maj. Khatib Dialoul, secretary-general of the presidency, and Ali Belaziz, describing himself as a businessman, but said by the Israelis to be assistant to the deputy



PIRATE MEETS THE PRESS—Leila Khaled telling newsmen of her thwarted attempt at hijacking an El Al plane.

Leila Khaled Claims Israelis Seized, Then Shot Hijacker

By Richard Eder

BEIRUT, Oct. 14 (NYT).—The Palestinian resistance movement produced with considerable flourish today its most famous and probably most experienced air hijacker: Leila Khaled.

Journalists and cameramen jammed a whitewashed office in Beirut. Miss Khaled spoke in quiet but resonant voice of her attempt to hijack an Israeli airliner last month and of the events that followed.

She charged that Israeli security forces had deliberately shot and killed her fellow hijacker, Patrick "Gueilo," an American, after he had been wounded and tied up.

She had been knocked out while attacking three hand grenades and the cockpit door, she said, and had regained consciousness. "I was everything," she said. "They shot four bullets in Pat's back while he was lying tied up and almost (disarmed)."

Lawful Homicide

An inquest in London—where an airliner landed after the hijackers were overpowered—was led by a coroner to consider whether there was any evidence that Arguello had been excited, dead of killed, during the struggle. The inquest jury rejected

Egyptians Vote Today Over Sadat

Plebiscite for A New President

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Oct. 14 (NYT).—Rallied by exhortations that "yes" for Anwar Sadat is a vote for the unity and secure future of Egypt and a rebuff to Egypt's enemies, nearly eight million Egyptians will cast ballots tomorrow in a presidential plebiscite for a successor to Gamal Abdel Nasser.

The finely orchestrated plebiscite campaign reflects progress made in organizing Egyptian society in the 18 years since President Nasser and fellow officers overthrew King Farouk.

The campaign for endorsement of Mr. Sadat has reached throughout the Nile Delta, into every village up and down the Nile Valley and into the most remote corners of the desert.

Bedouins in lonely encampments, workers in modern industrial plants, farmers in small irrigated fields, professors, lawyers, store clerks and people in all walks of life have been mobilized to go to 15,000 polling places and put their mark on small white ballot cards.

Red and the Black

At the top of the card is the question, "Do you agree to the election of Anwar Sadat as president of the republic?"

The voter must mark one of two circles beneath the question—a red circle signifying "yes" and a black circle for "no." The expectation is that "yes" votes will total from 90 to 95 percent.

Egyptians on the electoral lists, including 700,000 women, will face penalty fines if they fail to vote without a good cause, such as illness.

Mr. Sadat, nominated unanimously by the National Assembly a week ago, will vote in his home village of Mit Abul Kom, in the Minya governorate northwest of Cairo.

He was selected by President Nasser last Dec. 20 to be vice-president, shortly before Mr. Nasser flew from Cairo to take part in an Arab leadership conference in Morocco.

The Cairo daily Al-Ahram disclosed in a front-page article today that President Nasser made the decision during a sleepless night before departure because of intelligence reports that an attempt might be made to assassinate him.

As the plebiscite campaign has gathered momentum, Mr. Sadat has been meeting with large delegations from all walks of life in Egypt—farmers, students, doctors, scientists, engineers and others.

The theme of his speeches has been unwavering determination to recover the Arab lands lost in the 1967 war with Israel.



CIVIL DISTURBANCE—Police fire tear gas grenades at unseen demonstrators during violence in Reggio Calabria over its failure to be named regional capital.

Hanoi Rejects Nixon Peace Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (UPI).—North Vietnam, in a Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Hanoi radio, categorically rejected President Nixon's five-point Indochina peace plan today.

The statement said Mr. Nixon's calls for a cease-fire and the convening of an international conference "are merely a deceptive maneuver" cloaking a plan by the United States to prolong "its occupation" of South Vietnam.

The White House said any response to Hanoi's statement would come from U.S. negotiators in Paris.

Police Reach Port at Reggio, But Fail to Crush Rebellion

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Oct. 14 (AP).—Riot police smashed through a series of barricades and cleared the port in a surprise dawn attack here today. But they failed to crush the rebellion of Reggio Calabria.

The police bulldozed and hammered their way through the barricades of two sections of the embattled city. But they halted before the imposing barricades of another area as hundreds of youths fought them off with a giant slingshot that fired fire bombs and chunks of brick and marble 200 yards.

Police fired back tear gas into

the Sbarre area but then appeared to settle down to siege tactics.

Snipers fired at police for the second time in four days tonight, wounding a policeman in the chest. Police, under strict orders to avoid bloodshed, did not fire back. The attackers fled when officers turned floodlights on the crowd in an attempt to identify the snipers.

As the battle raged on, a police column of 23 heavy trucks, plus bulldozers and pneumatic drill teams, pushed ahead in an attempt to clear a superhighway. The major artery has been cut off for three months since local residents began protesting the designation of Reggio Calabria as the capital of the Calabria Region.

2 New 'Republics'

The extraordinary police offensive encountered no resistance when it crashed through the barricades of Santa Caterina, a suburb which, along with Sbarre, had proclaimed itself an independent "republic" yesterday.

Later, youths counterattacked with fire bombs in a running, three-hour battle that left several policemen and demonstrators injured.

Simultaneously, the police sped to the normally busy port, whose closure by demonstrators had stranded hundreds of trucks, trains and passengers in Sicily, across the Straits of Messina.

Soon after the police gained control of the piers, a ship from Messina unloaded 1,000 police reinforcements and carried away as many weary policemen.

About 8,000 policemen were in the town tonight. All hotels were requisitioned for their use.

A police official said, "We are trying to avoid direct clashes." Observers believed that the police would move again early tomorrow morning.

Tension Mounts

As the police acted in Reggio, tension over the question of the regional capital built up in Rome and Catanzaro.

In Catanzaro, fear spread that the Italian Parliament would give in to Reggio.

A Christian Democratic deputy in Rome submitted a bill to this effect. The move did not have the sanction of Premier Emilio Colombo's government, which has been officially neutral on the question.

But 1,000 students left their classes to parade in protest through downtown Catanzaro. There were reports that there would be strikes in the town tomorrow.

With 75,000 inhabitants, Catanzaro is half the size of Reggio.

The people of Reggio insist that their resistance to the government's choice of Catanzaro as regional capital is not due to hurt pride or desire for prestige. As capital of Calabria, Reggio would gain in jobs, commercial activity and investment, as well as from tax benefits.

Explosion Damages Library, Target of Harvard Radicals

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 14 (AP).—An explosion ripped through a library of the Center for International Affairs at Harvard University early today, shortly after a female telephone caller warned campus police. The building was empty.

The caller said, "There's a bomb at 6 Divinity Avenue... going to go off in six minutes. This is not a joke. Get the janitor out of there," the police reported.

After the call, two policemen checked the building; waited outside for a few minutes; then went inside to look for a bomb. As they entered the front door the explosion rocked the building. Neither was hurt nor were there any other reports of injuries. But windows were blown out, the ceiling was shattered. Police estimated the damage at \$40,000.

The center has often been a target of radical students who refer to it in publications as a "tool of American imperialism." The police said leaflets denouncing the center's activities were circulated in Harvard Square last night by Harvard-Radcliffe Students for a Democratic Society.

The leaflet cited alleged complicity by the center in engineering an anti-Communist coup in Indonesia in 1965.

Smashing Barricades

Police Reach Port at Reggio, But Fail to Crush Rebellion

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Marijuana Causes Genetic Defects in Rats

By Lacey Fosburgh

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (NYT).—A professor reported here yesterday that pregnant rats which breathed marijuana smoke equivalent to one cigarette a day for ten days in his laboratory produced offspring with serious genetic defects.

The professor, Dr. Vincent Depaul Lynch of St. John's University here, said his studies indicated that the use of marijuana could have "very serious consequences" for human reproduction.

Dr. Lynch, a professor of pharmacology, said his tests tended to corroborate previous experiments conducted in the

British Stiffen EEC Farm Bid; France Is Cool

BRUSSELS, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—Britain adopted a tough stand today on the vital transition period for farming in joining the Common Market, but ran straight into opposition from France.

Sir Con O'Neill, who headed the British team at the delicate level negotiations, asked the European Economic Community for six years to adjust to their common farm policy.

This is twice as long as the three-year transition period requested for industrial alignment with the Six. The British idea runs counter to the Six's principle of "adequate parallelism," which means in effect similar periods for industrial and farm integration.

The Six, supported by Denmark and Ireland, which also are seeking full EEC membership, argue that Britain should not be allowed to benefit from the enlarged Continental market for its industrial goods while avoiding obligations in agriculture.

In Private Session

Sir Con and the French permanent representative in Brussels, Jean-Marie Boegner, did not cash face to face. But after Sir Con put forward the proposal, the Six asked for a recess to concert their position.

During this recess Mr. Boegner said he was keenly disappointed at the British approach on two counts.

The British had asked for such a long period and they wanted three major areas to be excluded from the transition, he said.

These are the delicate questions of farm financing and Britain's contribution to the community budget, problems facing New Zealand's dairy industry, and Commonwealth sugar.

When discussions with Britain resumed, the Six said they did not want to go into the substance of the proposals at present.

Their spokesman, West German permanent representative Hans-Georg Sachs, suggested that analysis of the points raised should await until after the forthcoming ministerial-level negotiating session in Luxembourg on Oct. 27.

Sir Con listed three main reasons for seeking a long transition period for agriculture.

● To avoid the dislocation to British farm production which would follow a quick transition.

● To give time to adjust to the major changes in import patterns affecting Britain's traditional suppliers of farm goods.

● The need to spread the large increase in British retail food prices over a reasonable period. The British government has estimated that the cost of food will go up 13 to 26 percent if Britain joins the community.

Sir Con said that although Britain had proposed different transitions for industry and farming, it had tried to respect the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S., China Hold Tests 3 Nations Explode A-Bombs; Russian Blast Is a Record

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (WP).—The United States, the Soviet Union and Communist China exploded nuclear weapons today, the first time in history that three nations carried out atomic weapons tests on the same day.

"It sometimes takes several years to plan an atomic weapons test," a spokesman for the Atomic Energy Commission said. "This has got to be pure and sheer coincidence."

The U.S. and Soviet shots were underground, while the Chinese test took place in the atmosphere above Lop Nor in Sinkiang province. The U.S. underground test was its 25th this year, the Soviet underground test was its sixth this year and the Chinese atmospheric

test was its first since Sept. 29, 1969.

The Chinese test took place at 0730 GMT and was the 11th Chinese test and tenth in the atmosphere since its first test six years ago.

The Chinese explosion was described as having a yield of three megatons—equal in force to three million tons of TNT. This is the same size as the last Chinese atmospheric test, and is believed to be a test of a warhead that can be either air-carried or delivered by an intermediate-range ballistic missile.

The U.S. test took place 1,840 feet below the Nevada desert and was described by the AEC as being in the "low to intermediate" range, which means a force of from 20,000 to 200,000 tons of TNT.

While the AEC would not identify the purpose of the test, it was understood to be an explosion of a MIRV warhead for either a Poseidon or a Minuteman-3 ballistic missile.

By far the largest test today was the Russians', which took place at 0600 GMT beneath the Arctic island of Novaya Zemlya of a force of six megatons—equal to six million tons of TNT.

Though dwarfed by at least three (two Soviet, one U.S.) previous atmospheric tests, the Russians' was the largest underground test ever conducted and was five times bigger than any conducted underground by the United States.

It was believed to be a test of a MIRV warhead for a Soviet SS-9 missile, which is understood to carry three warheads of six megatons each.

Cairo Regime's Weakness Cited

Egypt Army Seen Firm on SAMs

By Jonathan C. Randal
CAIRO, Oct. 14 (WP).—Diplomatic sources are convinced that Egypt's new leadership is too weak to withdraw Soviet-supplied missiles and other material which have been deployed in the Suez Canal zone in violation of the ceasefire.

Although the pace of movements into the 31-mile-deep forward zone is believed to have increased since the Jordan crisis, the sources feel that the United States is unrealistic to expect Egypt to pull back the missiles.

"What it boils down to is that, even if extended, the ceasefire will not pretend to be a standstill," the sources said. "Maybe (the late President) Nasser could have withdrawn a token missile or two, but the new men can't on pain of having an army revolt on their hands."

After the congressional election campaign ends next month, the United States is expected to temper its harsh stand against both Egypt and the Soviet Union, whom the Nixon administration holds responsible for not preventing Cairo's violation of the ceasefire.

Despite the buildup of missiles and giant 203-mm. guns, the sources expected the Israelis to hold their own if fighting recommences after the Nov. 5 deadline runs out on the present ceasefire.

Both Egypt and Israel have said they would not be the first to resume hostilities.

Thanks to further fortification of the Bar Lev line along their side of the Suez Canal—in violation of the ceasefire—the Israelis are judged capable of holding their positions pending an overall political settlement.

However, the Israelis would certainly have to take higher casualties and aircraft losses than during their one-sided May-through-July aerial pounding of Egyptian forward positions which preceded the early August ceasefire.

Both Eastern and Western diplomats are convinced that only the United States has enough muscle to force both Egypt and Israel to make the mutual concessions needed to reactivate the peace mission of UN mediator Gunnar Jarring.

The recent Egyptian diplomatic offensive against both the United States and Israel is designed to keep up Arab pressure until the congressional elections.

Then even Western diplomats believe that the United States will have to find some formula which forces Israel to accept the Jarring mission without any pullback of Egyptian material from the forward zone.

Already Egyptian officials and propaganda have charged that the United States is intent on weakening the leadership of Anwar Sadat. Although diplomats here are mindful of the dangers of continuing Egyptian ceasefire violations, on balance they do not feel that Cairo will start shooting unilaterally until next spring.

"The political solution," one diplomat said, "may be easier if both sides are armed to the teeth."

Egyptian violation of the ceasefire has never been conceded publicly but in private is justified on the grounds that the weapons brought in are defensive in nature and designed to defend Egyptian territory occupied by Israel.

Still, diplomats are baffled by Egyptian recklessness in violating the ceasefire right from its inception. They remain convinced that Nasser sincerely wanted to test Israeli willingness to negotiate a political settlement.

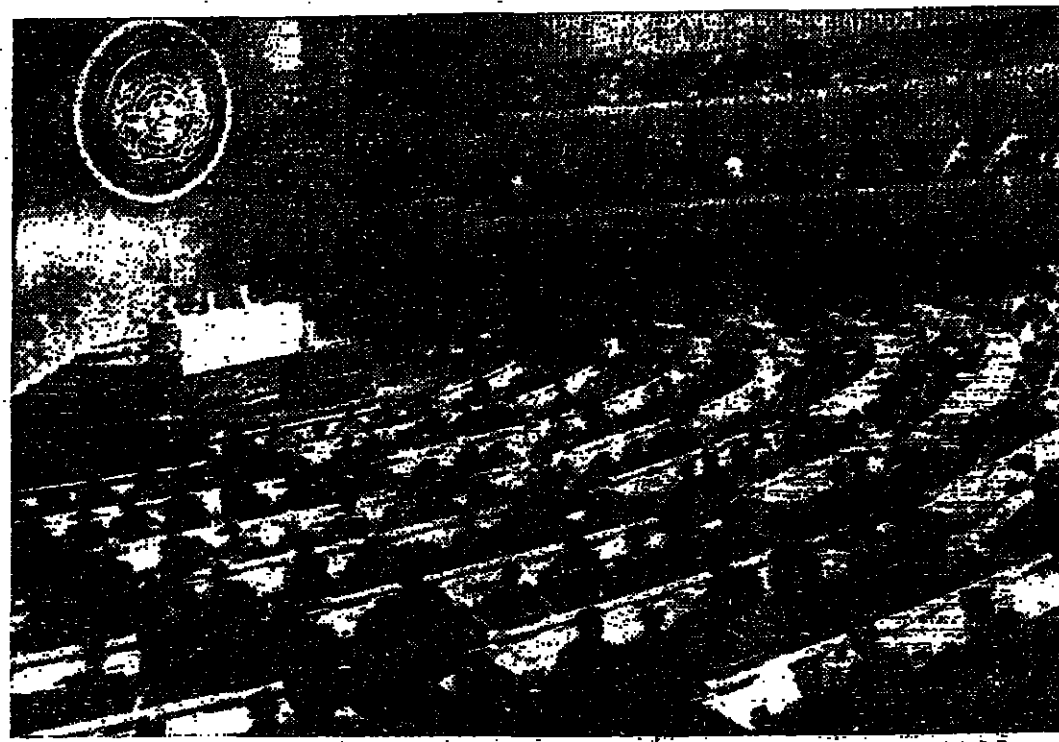
That proved impossible once the Israelis cried foul over the violations and refused to meet Mr. Jarring until Egypt pulled back its missiles.

The Egyptian move now appears all the more questionable since the missiles are mobile and could have been moved into the forward zone subsequently if the Israeli negotiating stance proved negative.

Now, the missile withdrawal problem has been turned into a test of Egyptian and Soviet goodwill by the United States.

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WORLD BODY MEETS—Canadian External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp making the first speech to the opening session of the 25th United Nations General Assembly.

UN Assembly Meets; Public Is Excluded

(Continued from Page 1)

and the quality and meaning of human life. He pledged Canada to full support of the United Nations in years to come.

Many delegates had hoped, however, that Premier Pierre Elliott Trudeau himself would represent Canada in the lead-off spot and would impart some of his youthful glamour to the opening of the anniversary session. But the premier had excused himself. His presence was needed in Parliament at Ottawa and, besides, he is planning to fly to Moscow on Sunday, Canadian sources explained.

Mr. Sharp, whose government announced diplomatic recognition of Communist China yesterday, did not touch on the issue of UN membership for Peking.

At a press conference later, Mr. Sharp underlined the international significance of Canada's move. No other initiative he said, was likely to advance Peking's admission to the United Nations more effectively.

U Thant Message

UN Secretary-General U Thant, in an anniversary message released today, declared that while the UN has done well during the past quarter century, it had "not done well enough."

It is unfortunate he said, that so many problems from the past—a horrid arms race, remnants of racism and colonialism among others—still exist. He appealed to member governments to give the UN Charter a real chance at last and to pass from words to deeds in implementing it.

An element of controversy was injected into the celebration today when Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat, the permanent representative of Egypt, informed President Hamro formally that Egypt will ask the Assembly to start a full-scale debate on the Middle East.

Israel Frees 2 Algerians

(Continued from Page 1)

had declared that it was in a state of war with Israel, and its armed forces even participated in hostile acts against Israel.

The two had been held—not in prison—under administrative detention, in accordance with a legal order issued by the chief of staff. The Red Cross representatives in Israel visited the two from time to time.

Tact Agreement

On the political level, the Israeli officials' denials could not silence speculation that there was a tacit agreement to release the Algerians after the airline hostages had returned home safely; this speculation persisted in strengthened form after today's release.

Diplomatic sources acknowledged that there had been strong British pressure on Israel—since the Algerians were passengers on a British plane—and the Israeli government is, in any case, eager to establish warm relations with the new Conservative party government in Britain.

Today's action is also expected to remove one point of vulnerability for Israel in any United Nations debate that may come up on the Middle East situation.

The Algerians' departure was relatively calm. No advance notice was given of the release, but a West German correspondent appointed as a pool representative for the foreign press witnessed their departure from Israel.

They looked healthy and tanned, he said, and stated that their treatment by the Israelis had been "very correct."

As they prepared to board a BOAC plane and return to the voyage to London interrupted two months ago, an Israeli police officer handed them their Algerian passports, properly stamped with the entry and exit visas of the state of Israel.

Souvanza in London
LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP).—Prince Souvanza Phouma, Laos premier, conferred for 45 minutes today with British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home on the Indochina situation.

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scale debate on the Middle East immediately after the ten-day commemorative period.

Mahmoud Riad, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, arrived here today and is scheduled to address the session on Friday.

The Assembly has refrained from debating the Israel-Arab conflict for the past three years in deference to the Security Council, whose resolution 242, of Nov. 22, 1967, forms the basis for the at-

tempts by the Big Four to bring about negotiations under Gunnar V. Jarring. Mr. Thant's special Middle East representative.

Western delegates fear that the more radical Arab governments will try to use the Assembly debate to have the carefully balanced Security Council resolution superseded by a more extreme pro-Palestinian, anti-Israeli text. Assembly action to this effect would spell the end of the Jarring mission, it is feared.

London Gets Proposal to Drop All Fares on Subway, Buses

(Continued from Page 1)

London subways daily, while five million persons use the buses each day. The fares vary according to distance traveled, ranging on buses from six cents to 48 cents and on trains from 12 cents to 60 cents.

"A fares-free public transport system financed from the rates has been strongly advocated," the report said. "This would provide, at least theoretically, the maximum freedom of movement for all sections of the population and visitors and should be easier to manage."

Marginaly Cheaper

"It would also be marginally cheaper to run for any given level of service because all fare-collecting and ticket issuing would cease and some staff and equipment would no longer be required."

The council report said that the savings from free transport would amount to \$24 to \$36 million a year. The cost, to the taxpayers, would amount to \$312 million.

The deficit last year on London's transport system amounted to \$2,680,000. The deficit in 1968 was \$34 million. "This decline is partly a reflection of the increasingly difficult circumstances of public transport in large cities throughout the world," the council said. "But its immediate cause was government action to restrain fare increases—action taken in the interests of the national price and incomes policies, but at the expense of London Transport's financial well-being."

Taking note of New York's flat fare, the London Council says that such a scheme is "hardly practicable."

"Some staff reduction might be achieved and there would undoubtedly be a saving in the cost of providing and maintaining certain equipment," the council said. "The general flow of passengers would also be speeded."

But "a flat fare... would inevitably result in the loss of short-journey passengers. To maintain existing revenue in the face of expected passenger loss, the flat fare would in fact need to be set at over one shilling (12 cents), the report said.

"Because of the quite different pattern of passenger journeys, a flat fare common to both road and rail services is hardly practicable. A flat-fare system is most suitable on relatively small, compact undertakings where the length of passenger journeys does not vary much. In an area as far-flung as that served by London Transport (broadly 900 square miles), a graduated fares structure for the ordinary run of services would seem more equitable."

The fact that Sir Con expressly excluded farm financing, New Zealand and sugar from the six-year period implies that Britain is seeking alternative solutions rather than a straightforward gradual adjustment for these problems.

The Six's common negotiating position has been that all entry problems should be solved by transitional arrangements.

The negotiators also discussed the association of British dependent territories with an enlarged community.

Mr. Sachs said the Six were ready to grant this in general, but that Hong Kong posed a special problem.

In view of the community's attitude, Sir Con asked for speedy negotiations on Hong Kong's status, including the colony's position in any worldwide scheme of preference for manufactured goods from developing countries.

Mr. Sachs also said the Common Market would need more time before it could say whether Gibraltar, as a European territory, could be exempt from the same treatment as dependencies which were developing countries.

Hijacker's News Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

altered slightly by surgery for the last one.

"At the end of the questioning—which pressed rather hard on whether the struggle in the cabin could have allowed Miss Khalid to be launched under the UN auspices," the hijacker said, "I am going to hijack a plane. With all press people aboard."

She said bitterly that the El Al flight was "not a normal flight—it was an armed camp. Half of the passengers had guns. She said that the action of the Israeli guards in shooting had endangered passengers' lives. When she and Argüello stood up, she said, "bullet" began flying from all directions."

"It was difficult to imagine this was happening in the air," she continued. "The Israelis, who hijacked a whole country, don't mind putting in danger the lives of 180 passengers."

She could not be pressed to say whether she and her companion would have used their grenades if there had been no shooting and if the pilot had disregarded her orders and kept on his course.

She argued, however, that the hijacker's aim was to secure the release of jailed commandos. In such a situation, she contended, the responsibility for any loss of life rests with the flight crew that disobeys or resists the hijackers' orders.

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Despite Canada Move, Peking Unlikely to Enter UN in '70

By Sam Pope Brewer

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 14 (UPI).—Peking, despite a diplomatic gain in achieving recognition by Canada, is likely to fall short of UN membership this year by just about the same vote as last year, according to diplomats here.

Canada is expected to vote for Peking instead of abstaining. But few other shifts in voting are expected. Last year Peking got 48 votes of 155.

What was notable in discussions here was that most people have lost interest in the cause that used to raise heated arguments.

There is general acceptance that some day China, with its vast population and its nuclear capability, must eventually join the UN. But there is no feeling that it will come this year.

For the 21st consecutive year the Republic of China (Taiwan) will keep the seat that the Communists have been trying to give to what they term the rightful government of the people in China.

While pressure for admission of Peking has slackened, the role played by the Chiang Kai-shek regime has been reduced.

Nationalist China is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council, with the power of veto on the acts of that strongest of UN bodies.

Council Could Alter

No serious effort has been made to take away that status, which could only be altered by the council and the General Assembly through modification of the charter.

But Taiwan's role there has become less vigorous than those of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union. When the monthly rotation gives the presidency to the Soviet Union, the president makes a point of calling on the Chinese delegate by name, instead of the "distinguished representative of China." Each time he is courteously corrected by the Chinese delegate and the council goes on as usual.

When the powers decided a conference, Canada agreed to sell the Chinese 2,300,000 tons of wheat this year, and the Canadians are now negotiating a 1971 accord.

Their success in obtaining again a bigger sales allotment than Australia's for 1971 could indicate whether the Chinese are going to let recognition influence their imports.

Meanwhile, observers here considered that Peking had come out well in getting a reference to the Communist regime's sovereignty over Taiwan in the joint communiqué announcing the establishment of relations with Canada.

Despite the Canadian disclaimer saying the reference was only noted, the mention of the matter in the announcement was regarded as a psychological gain for the Chinese.

Air Accord Requested
VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Canadian Pacific Airlines today asked the government to arrange talks with China on a bilateral air agreement for passenger flights between the two countries.

British Discuss Ambassadors
LONDON, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—Britain and China have recently discussed the possibility of raising a diplomatic representation in each other's capital. But no decision has been taken.

Britain gave diplomatic recognition to China in 1950. Since then the two governments have been represented in each other's capital by a chargé d'affaires.

Negro Officials Of U.S. to Form 'Shadow Cabinet'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—Negro Rep. Charles Diggs, D. Mich. today announced the formation of a "black shadow cabinet" to monitor and expose weak enforcement of civil rights within American government agencies.

Mr. Diggs said the cabinet will consist of top Negro officials from the present administration. "We, who have suffered under previous administration."

The "cabinet" will hold formal meetings and will be led by a well-known and respected chairman, said Mr. Diggs.

U.K. Stiffens EEC Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

idea of "parity of benefits" for both sides.

The longer transition for agriculture sought by Britain was offset by the fact that advantages flowing from Britain's adoption of the common farm policy would be weighted heavily in the Six's favor, Sir Con said.

The fact that Sir Con expressly excluded farm financing, New Zealand and sugar from the six-year period implies that Britain is seeking alternative solutions rather than a straightforward gradual adjustment for these problems.

The negotiators also discussed the association of British dependent territories with an enlarged community.

Mr. Sachs said the Six were ready to grant this in general, but that Hong Kong posed a special problem.

In view of the community's attitude, Sir Con asked for speedy negotiations on Hong Kong's status, including the colony's position in any worldwide scheme of preference for manufactured goods from developing countries.

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Wheat Sales To China Test Ottawa Move

By Tillman Durbin

HONG KONG, Oct. 14 (NYT).—Canadian negotiations for wheat sales to China, now underway, will provide an early test of whether Ottawa's recognition of Peking will make any difference in Sino-Canadian trade relations.

A Canadian Wheat Board mission is in Peking to discuss a contract for wheat purchases.

Australia and Canada are the biggest suppliers of wheat to China, which has been importing upwards of \$500,000 metric tons annually for several years.

Australia, which is fighting in Vietnam and has made no move to recognize Peking, led Canada in wheat sold to China last year with a total of 2,200,000 tons, compared with 2,000,000 for Canada.

In a contract signed last September, Canada agreed to sell the Chinese 2,300,000 tons by September this year, and the Canadians are now negotiating a 1971 accord.

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Hussein Promises to Hold Referendum for Palestinians

AMMAN, Oct. 14 (AP).—King Hussein of Jordan declared tonight he plans to invite Palestinians to decide their own regime in a national referendum.

The 24-year-old monarch revealed his intention in a radio and TV address to his nation announcing the new agreement he signed last night with guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat for peaceful coexistence between the regime and Palestinian guerrillas.

King Hussein set no specific deadline for the referendum but said, "We shall call it once we arrive at the dawn of liberation of the West Bank of Jordan from Israeli occupation."

Palestinians in the West and East Banks of the Jordan River will be invited to choose the regime and government system they want as well as the relationship between their chosen regime and the Hashemite kingdom, King Hussein said.

"I shall bless and support whatever decision the Palestinian people arrive at," the King added.

Earlier, in a press conference with foreign journalists, King Hussein said that Jordan had asked Iraq for new talks on the status of the 12,000 Iraqi forces in his country.

He said these discussions will take place soon but refused to comment when asked whether Jordan will request Iraq to withdraw its troops.

During the Jordanian civil war last month, Iraqi forces took no part although they repeatedly proclaimed they were at the disposal of Palestinian guerrillas.

King Hussein also confirmed that American aircraft were landing at "Revolution Airfield," 45 miles north of Amman. He said the C-141 jet transports were bringing in "replacements for equipment used in the north" in the recent fighting.

That apparently was a reference to tanks lost during the Syrian invasion in support of the guerrillas. U.S. planes also continued to bring in ammunition and other supplies.

The Egyptian Army's reluctance to withdraw the missiles has to be understood in light of the thrashing meted out this spring by the Israelis.

The Israeli Air Force inflicted between 15,000 and

Congress in 11th-Hour Rush House Votes to Stiffen Drug-Sale Penalties

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP).—Legislation to crack down on professional traffickers in drugs, while permitting more lenient treatment of drug users, was passed by the House today before both houses adjourned until Nov. 16.

The bill, a compromise between versions adopted earlier by the House and Senate, was sent by voice vote to the Senate for final action.

The measure also contains a controversial provision that would give police looking for illegal drugs authority to carry out so-called "no knock" raids. They would first have to convince a judge that such raids would be the only way to avoid destruction of the incriminating narcotics.

The legislation would make casual distribution or use of mari-

Agnew Denies Any Ambition For Presidency

DALLAS, Oct. 14 (AP).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said yesterday he has no personal presidential ambitions.

He said he has read comments that "if he had such hopes, he might be killing his chances by pursuing his rough-tongued campaign style."

Asked by a television panel whether he was grooming himself for a presidential try, he said: "My function as Vice-President has not in any way been geared toward personal self-aggrandizement. I do not have any ambitions for the presidency."

Agnew Assails Permissive Elitist Clique

By William Chapman
WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 14 (WP).—Vice President Agnew charged tonight that a "haughty clique" of elitists has created an aura of permissiveness in which the bomber of a bank can be praised.

Such elitists exist, he said, in the news media, the college classroom and the entertainment and business world.

Those opinion leaders make a mistake, when they "high-bat the public," he said, because, "presented with a choice between the high and the hard hat, the American people will come down on the side of the hard hat every time."

"The elite consist of the raised-eyebrow cynics, the pampered egotists, who sneer at honesty, thrift, hard work, prudence, common decency and self-denial," he said.

"In their lust to divorce themselves from the ordinary, they embrace confrontation as a substitute for debate and willingly wrench the Bill of Rights to cloak criminal and psychotic conduct it was never intended to cover."

He added: "Innocently or not, this haughty clique has brought on a permissiveness that in turn has resulted in a shocking warped sense of values—for instance, the criminal who throws a bomb at a bank is hailed as a hero in some circles for destroying a 'capitalist institution.'"

"The policeman killed trying to stop him is derided as a pig. And the 'in' thing is to hold a fundraiser for the Black Panthers or one of their leaders."

Mr. Agnew spoke at a fund-raising dinner for Rep. William Roth, R., Del., who is running this fall for the Senate seat being vacated by Sen. John J. Williams.

The Vice-President's remarks had relatively little specific political content except for a pointed appeal to blue-collar workers, a voting bloc which he and President Nixon are persistently courting.

After naming the professions in which elitists are found, Mr. Agnew said, sarcastically, "the occupation doesn't really matter too much—just as long as you don't get your hands dirty—because there's just no room for blue-collarers among the elite."

He said that, "fortunately for this nation... our future is shaped by the people who know enough to trust the good sense and generous nature of the common man."

U.S. Communists Visit N. Korea

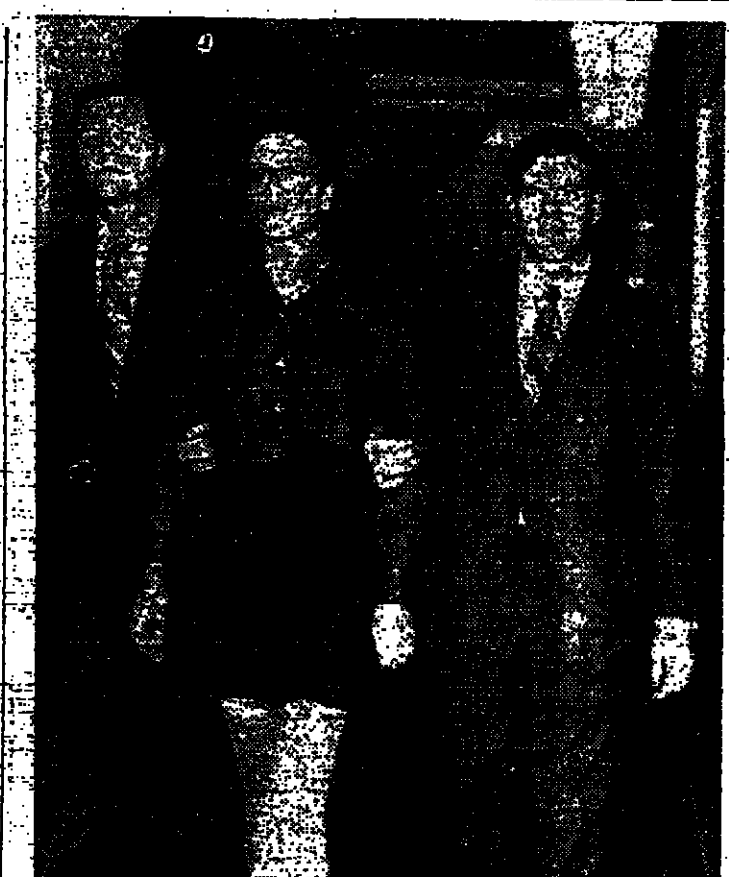
TOKYO, Oct. 14 (AP).—North Korea's Central News Agency said today a delegation of the U.S. Communist party is visiting North Korea.

The group is led by Henry Winston, chairman of the National Committee of the party.

The agency said Mr. Winston praised Premier Kim Il-sung and said his "greatness lies in the fact that he took Marxism-Leninism as a means of practical activities from his early age for the liberation of the country from the Japanese imperial rule."

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UNDER ARREST—Angela Davis being escorted to prison by the FBI after her arrest in New York Tuesday night.

Angela Davis Bail \$250,000 Until California Extradition

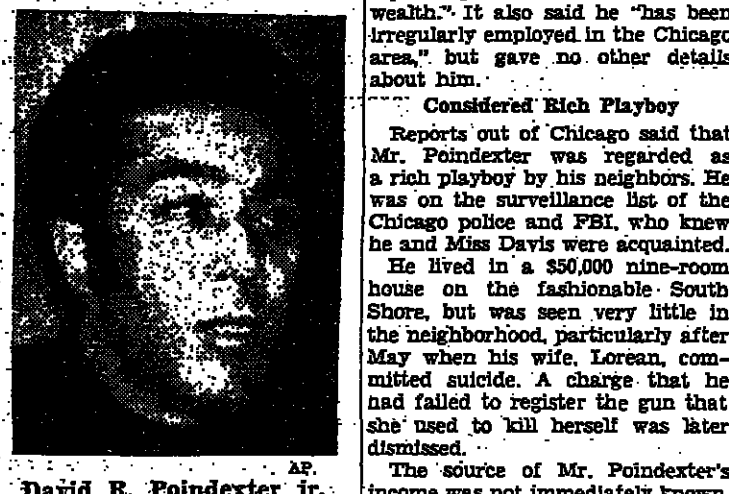
NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (NYT).—Angela Davis, the 26-year-old black militant philosophy professor who had been hunted nationwide for nearly two months on murder and kidnapping charges, was held in \$250,000 bail today, following her arrest yesterday at a motel in mid-Manhattan.

During her arraignment, Miss Davis, her hands manacled in front of her, was barely audible as she admitted her identity. Some 100 sympathizers outside the courtroom were very audible, however, chanting "Free Angela" and "Free our sister."

David Rudolph Poindexter Jr., the 36-year-old Negro who was arrested with Miss Davis, was held in \$100,000 bail for a hearing Tuesday on charges of harboring a fugitive.

Miss Davis, who will be given a hearing Friday, is charged with being a fugitive from prosecution on murder and kidnapping charges out of a shoot-out drama in a San Rafael, Calif., courtroom in early August, in which a superior court judge was killed.

The judge, prosecutor and three women jurors were abducted by three prisoners in the courtroom and an accomplice, Miss Davis, who was not reported anywhere near



David R. Poindexter Jr.

Witness Says Manson Girl Talked of Killing Miss Tate

By John Kendall
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14.—Pale, dark-haired Susan (Sadie) Atkins, one of Charles Manson's girls, was described again yesterday as the killer of actress Sharon Tate.

Route Howard, 31, a prosecution witness in the Tate-La Bianca murder trial, quoted the defendant as saying she just "kept stabbing" until Miss Tate stopped screaming.

Miss Howard testified that "Sadie" told her about the five Tate killings last November when they were inmates in Sybil Brand Institute for Women here.

Another of Miss Atkins's dormitory mates, Virginia Castro, told the court last Friday that the young woman had admitted killing the actress, then tasting her blood.

Miss Howard, a shapely, dark-haired woman wearing a gold dress, said "Sadie" appeared to be "very excited" and "enjoyed telling" about the murders.

Los Angeles County Prosecutor Vincent T. Bugliosi asked whether Miss Atkins has described how it felt to stab someone. "It feels like going into air," the witness quoted Miss Atkins as saying. "It's a form of sexual release."

Miss Tate was stabbed 14 times, four times in the chest, eight in the back and four on the arms and legs. She was more than eight months pregnant.

Miss Howard testified that Miss Atkins had talked about thinking of taking the unborn child but had not done so.

The witness told her story without the jury present in a sort of dress rehearsal for later testimony before the jurors. Legally, what Miss Atkins supposedly told fellow inmates about the Tate killings can be admitted as evidence only against her and not against the other defendants, Manson, Patricia Krenwinkel and Leslie Van Houten.

To make certain Miss Howard does not inadvertently mention others in her account, the court has carefully limited the statements she may give in testimony.

Miss Atkins and Manson—facing

Reds Believed Regrouping In Cambodia After Failing to Oust Lon Nol's Government

By Henry Kamm
PHNOM PENH, Oct. 14 (NYT).—Highly placed sources here believe that the Vietnamese Communist forces, having failed in their initial objective of toppling the government of Premier Lon Nol through widely diffused military pressure on major population centers, are regrouping and are keeping Cambodia guessing on where they will move next.

The 40,000 enemy troops in Cambodia—mainly North Vietnamese units with Viet Cong components and a few Cambodian guerrillas—the sources estimated that only 5,000 were engaged against the Cambodian Army. The rest are reported to be encamped in the northeast, in provinces securely under Communist control, from which they are said to be in position to strike eastward into South Vietnam northward into Laos or westward into Cambodia.

The largest concentration of North Vietnamese troops, perhaps 2,000, is 60 miles north of here along Route 6 to Kompong Thom, near the battered village of Tuing Kauk, which was recently recaptured by the Cambodians. At that point the Communists have reportedly halted a government force of 18 to 20 battalions seeking to secure the highway.

The present late stages of the monsoon season, the enemy forces, remote from their supply centers, are reported to be unable to operate far from their bases. But Cambodian intelligence indicates that the enemy is preparing base areas for dry-season offensives in two regions.

The base areas, in which bunkers and storage depots are being dug, are in the region of Rovieng in Preah Vihear Province north of Kompong Thom and in the rubber plantation area of Prek Ek, west of the bend in the Mekong River above Kompong Cham.

U.S. Diplomats In Oslo Get Kidnap Threats

OSLO, Oct. 14 (AP).—Guards have been placed on the homes of two American diplomats here who have received threats to kidnap them unless a "ransom" of \$700,000 is paid to a so-far anonymous group. It was reported here today.

The police have been investigating the threats against Naval Attaché Robert O. V. Coulthard and Military Attaché James N. Hankok, said have put guards on embassy officials' homes, but no arrests have so far been reported.

The authors of the threats have also threatened to destroy public buildings, installations and airplanes in order, according to one newspaper report, to create anti-American feeling in Scandinavia.

Speculation in the liberal daily Dagbladet today linked the threats with the American Black Panther organization or with U.S. Army deserters living in exile in Scandinavia.

Noted Mafia Boss Starts Jail Term In New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14 (AP).—Carlos Marcello, described as New Orleans's Mafia boss, surrendered here today to begin a six-month jail term.

He was convicted in 1968 of "intimidating" a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent at New Orleans airport, but stayed out of jail through a series of court appeals, the last of which failed yesterday when the Supreme Court refused to postpone his imprisonment.

This is the first time since 1938 that Marcello has been imprisoned despite numerous arrests and thwarted prosecutions.

The high court rejected Marcello's appeal that he be allowed to go free under bond until the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals decides whether he should be given a new trial.

The Supreme Court ruling came without comment but with a strong dissent by Justice Hugo Black.

Enemy May Gain Ground U.S. Aides Stress Risk of Viet Cease-Fire

By Robert M. Smith
WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (NYT).—In a wide-ranging review of foreign policy, administration officials told news executives on Monday that the United States, rather than gaining an advantage from its Vietnam cease-fire proposal, would be taking a calculated risk that the enemy may gain ground.

The officials addressed a group of 70 news executives from the Northeast in Hartford, Conn., at a briefing organized by the administration, but the White House insisted that the officials not be named and that their remarks not be reported immediately.

The officials also said the chances for a continuation of the cease-fire in the Mideast appear good, although chances for the start of Israeli-Arab peace talks appear less good.

The officials contended that the most intractable international problem was the Soviet-Chinese dispute, and said that a Chinese-Soviet war would not redound to America's advantage.

They also said that the administration has been trying to move toward the "generation of peace" it desires by not seeking to squeeze the greatest unilateral advantage from every bargaining opportunity, but by recognizing the need for restraint in a time of greater nuclear parity between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The administration is worried, they said, about Soviet willingness to behave in a similar way. They confessed themselves perplexed by what immediate advantages Russia may be trying to derive from the Middle East situation.

President Nixon is known to feel that Russia and the United States have—despite their differences—three major motives impelling them to avoid a confrontation. These are a desire to avoid nuclear devastation, the economic pressures generated by massive military spending and the possibility of mutually profitable trade.

Officials said American public opinion—bored by the end of the U.S. operations in Cambodia—was too optimistic in July and too pessimistic now.

This is a subject that also bothers the President. Mr. Nixon is known to be concerned about the isolationist sentiment that seems to be developing in the country. He feels that over the next 25 years only an America mindful of the international environment can be effective counterweight to any expansionist desires of China and the Soviet Union.

B-52s Keep Up Pressure On the Ho Chi Minh Trail

SAIGON, Oct. 14 (AP).—U.S. B-52 bombers kept the pressure on North Vietnamese supply routes in Laos today with a sixth consecutive day of heavy raids against the Ho Chi Minh trail.

Sources said reconnaissance showed the North Vietnamese are rebuilding roads and positioning war materials for a dry-season push into Cambodia and South Vietnam.

"We are going to try to deny them delivery of these supplies into South Vietnam and Cambodia," said one source.

For the past six days, virtually all B-52 missions have been concentrated along the 200-mile Ho Chi Minh trail in the southern panhandle of Laos. The eight-jet bombers have flown nearly 200 sorties over the trail in the past six days. A sortie is one flight by one plane, each carrying up to 30 tons of bombs.

Fighting is light

Battlefield action was generally light throughout Indochina. In Cambodia, only two minor fire fights were reported as the war there apparently slipped into a nationwide lull for the first time in months.

South Vietnamese forces reported killing 20 North Vietnamese soldiers yesterday in the second day of fighting this week in the Seven Mountains area of the western Mekong delta bordering Cambodia. Field reports said five South Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 17 wounded.

In the first significant ground clash in the Saigon region in several months, South Vietnamese militiamen claimed they killed 20 Viet Cong troops in the Bung Sat Special Zone, 20 miles southeast of the capital. No government casualties were reported.

In a third battle, south of Da Nang, South Vietnamese infantrymen claimed killing 31 Communist soldiers, while losing one government soldier killed and one wounded.

A powerful Viet Cong booby trap made from a dud American artillery shell inflicted a heavy toll of Amer-

Ky Holds Talks In Phnom Penh On Way to Paris

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky held private talks with Cambodian leaders during a 2 1/2 hour stop-over here today on his way from Saigon to Paris.

He had a working lunch with Premier Lon Nol and later met senior officials at the Defense Ministry. South Vietnamese sources here said. He made no statement either on arrival or departure.

Mr. Ky later flew to Bangkok to board a commercial flight to Paris. He is expected to visit Pope Paul VI and to be in Paris for sessions of the peace talks later this month before going to Washington on Nov. 6.

Waldeck Rochet Sinking Paris, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—The condition of Waldeck Rochet, secretary-general of the French Communist party, has markedly deteriorated in the past weeks, the party's Central Committee announced today. Mr. Rochet, 65, has taken no part in party activity since undergoing an operation for kidney trouble during a visit to Russia in June last year.



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While Cooperating With East Pompidou Reaffirms French Ties to West

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 14.—President Georges Pompidou, just back from Moscow, said today that France had no intention of renouncing its alliances or friendships with the West, but hoped to step up cooperation with the Communist East and particularly the Soviet Union.

Mr. Pompidou, presiding at the first cabinet meeting here in two weeks, moved to cut short any speculation that the French-Soviet protocol for cooperation signed yesterday might represent another French step away from the West. "We are and we shall remain allies [with the West]," he said, "cooperating also with [the East], and not being dependent on anybody."

Leo Hamon, the government spokesman, said after the cabinet meeting that the French delegation had been particularly impressed by the warmth of the Soviet reception, which he said attested to the popularity of France and French policy in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Pompidou said that the protocol would assure "permanent consultation" between the two countries on important matters, Mr. Hamon reported.

Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, who accompanied Mr. Pompidou on the trip, said that the two countries had now entered a stage of economic cooperation that would assure France a large place in Soviet foreign commerce.

Mr. Schumann added, however, in a reference to West Germany's growing trade relations with the Russians, that France had no intention of "monopolizing" Western trade contacts with the Russians.

"France is not in a rivalry and does not intend to enter into rivalry with other suppliers, but in normal competition," was how Mr. Hamon explained it. He added that it was perfectly possible that France could join with other European and American interests to do business with the Soviet Union.

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PRINCELY PRIVILEGE—Only time will tell if Princess Margaret is to go down in history as a fashion trend setter. These documents may be of some help, of the princess showing off her new outfit during a visit to a Shrewsbury school for blind children yesterday.

Dublin Bomb Explosion Kills Man, Hurts 2d, at Rail Line

DUBLIN, Oct. 14 (UPI)—A bomb which police said appeared to have exploded prematurely ripped a railway track in the center of Dublin last night, killing one man and seriously injuring another.

Police said they believed the dead man was Liam Walsh, 30, married and the father of four children. Police identified the injured man as Martin Casey.

Several unexploded bombs were found along the loop-line feeding the main Cork-Limerick line near the McKee army barracks, police said. Units of the Irish Army rushed to the scene and sealed off the area.

The Dublin blast followed the earlier bombing of the Portadown-Belfast railway line at Craigavon, County Armagh, in Northern Ireland, which heavily damaged the track.

Authorities on both sides of the border said they feared that the bomb attacks by extremists may herald a new terror campaign by the outlawed Irish Republican Army, similar to one mounted in the mid-1950s.

Dublin police said the bomb which killed Mr. Walsh appeared to have gone off prematurely and the other bombs were described by one army officer as "likely to go off any minute."

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Chad Blames Foreigners For Rebellion

President Sees Hand of
'International Mafia'

PORT LAMY, Chad, Oct. 14 (AP)—President François Tombalbaye said last night that "foreign outlaws supported by an international mafia" were responsible for the deaths of 11 French soldiers killed in an ambush Sunday.

In an address to the nation, Mr. Tombalbaye railed against "foreign troublemakers" but did not cite any foreign nation by name as the source of support for the six-year-old uprising by Moslem Toucou tribesmen.

Officials said the rebel units appear better trained and organized than ever before and are now armed with modern British-made weapons, the kind carried by the Libyan Army.

Mr. Tombalbaye said that if the rebels had succeeded in making the desolate Tibesti mountain range in northern Chad their redoubt, it was not due to the government's weakness, but because of a decision "to avoid unnecessary spilling of blood."

Escalation Forecast
If they wanted to, he said, the joint Chad-French units could "clean out the region in one or two operations." Some observers took this as a forecast of an escalation of the government's military efforts.

Yet some were wondering where France would set the limit for its intervention in support of Mr. Tombalbaye under their mutual defense treaty. The reaction in Paris to the ambush deaths was one of surprise, especially since Paris had maintained the rebellion would be put down by last summer.

President Georges Pompidou returned to Paris from Moscow last night to find the Chad situation dominating the French political scene. Leo Hamon, the French government spokesman, said Chad had been discussed at today's cabinet meeting, but he did not go into details.

Albanian Nuclear Center
BELGRADE, Oct. 14 (AP)—A nuclear center given to Albania by Communist China has opened in Tirana, the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, reported today. The center has accelerator, radiological-chemical and meteorological departments, the agency said. It will enable Albania to exploit modern radiation methods and isotopes.

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W. German-Czech Talks End On Seemingly Positive Note

By Dan Morgan

PRAGUE, Oct. 14 (WP)—The first West German-Czechoslovak political talks in more than two years ended today on a seemingly positive note but without any announcement of when they will be resumed or at what level.

West German negotiator Juergen von Allen, who was here to sound out the Prague government on the possibility of normalizing relations, left for Bonn after talks that lasted two days. Before his departure, he was received by Deputy Foreign Minister Milan Klusak.

Sources close to the negotiating teams said that a wide range of subjects had been covered and that the discussions were concrete and mutually acceptable formulae that would effectively negate the 1938 pact by which Hitler annexed the Sudetenland area of Czechoslovakia.

There are no diplomatic relations between the two countries, although Bonn negotiated the establishment of a trade mission here in 1967. There were political talks between the two countries prior to the 1968 Warsaw Pact intervention, and it was at the invitation of the Prague government that the talks were resumed here this week.

In seeking a dialogue with Bonn, Western diplomats said, Prague was clearly following the lead of Moscow, which signed a treaty with West Germany last August. Since then, there has been a sharp decline in hostile propaganda against the Bonn regime, although warnings about rightist tendencies in the West German political spectrum continue in the press.

The Czechoslovak source said that local newspapers were told to halt all direct attacks on the regime of Chancellor Willy Brandt only three days after the Bonn-Moscow treaty was signed this summer.

The Prague-Bonn dialogue is not expected to get into high gear until the conclusion of the Polish-West German negotiations, which is expected early next month.

Italy, U.K., Bonn
To Make Big Gun
ROME, Oct. 14 (Reuters)—Italy has agreed in principle to join Britain and West Germany in production of a new air-transportable 155-mm. artillery piece, the Defense Ministry said today.

The first major joint weapons project for the ground forces of the three countries, the program is being undertaken as a collaboration among members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The heavy artillery piece, called the FH-70, will be a conventional, towed gun, the ministry said. The weapon is expected to be able to deal with most conventional targets. Its development is virtually complete.

Open Verdict Returned
On U.S. Actress' Death
LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—A coroner's court today returned an open verdict on the death of American actress Kathy Walsh because of insufficient evidence.

A court official said the 23-year-old actress from Covington, Ky., had died of alcoholic and barbiturate poisoning but it had been impossible to establish whether the death was suicide or accidental.

Miss Walsh was found unconscious in an apartment in the Kensington district Thursday. She was pronounced dead on arrival at a hospital.

Miss Walsh appeared in several stage and television productions and in the movie "The Chase," with Marion Brandt.

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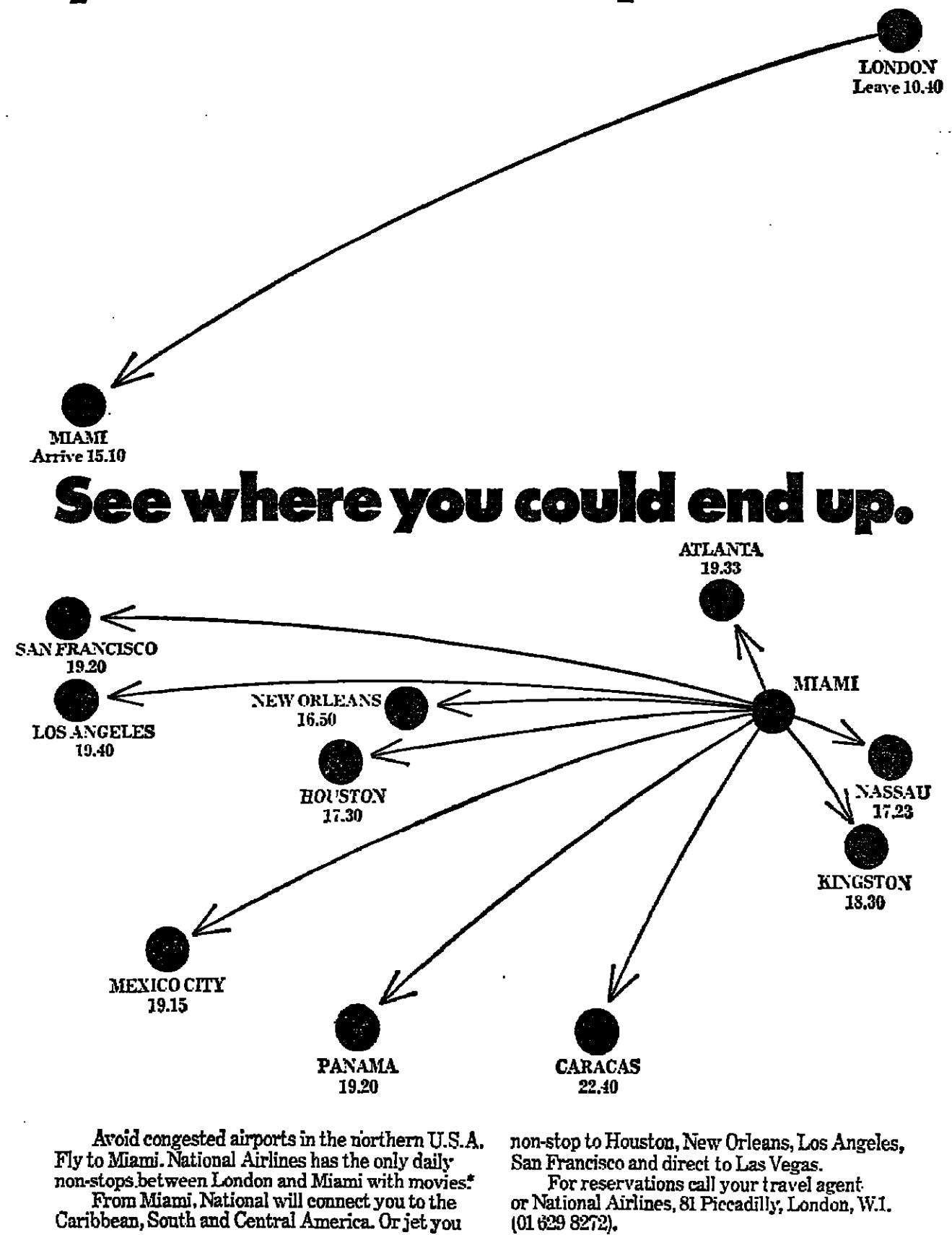
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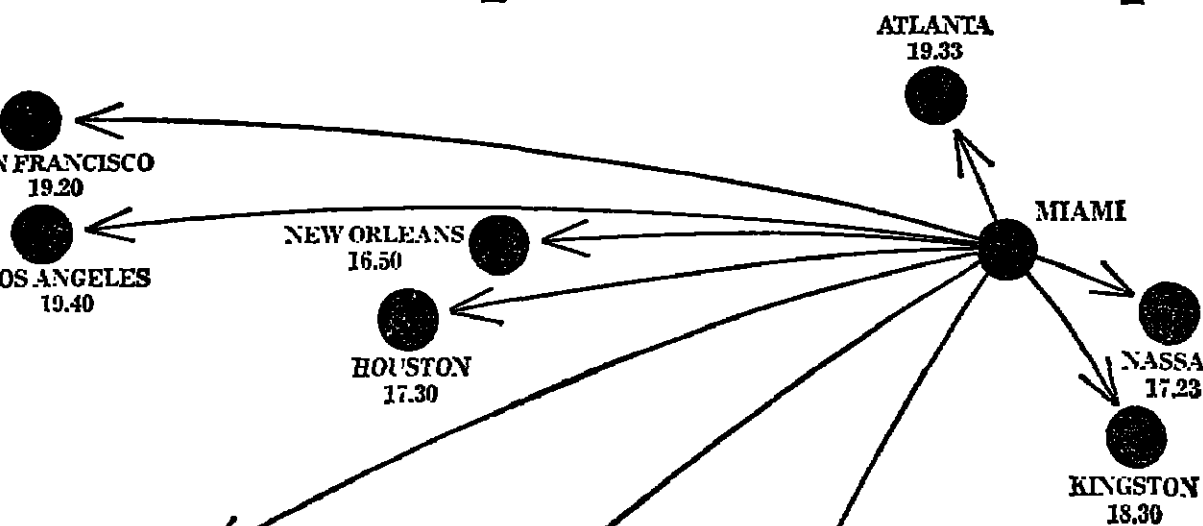
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San Diego Mayor Denies Payoffs

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 14 (AP)—Eight public officials, including Mayor Frank Curran, pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges involving alleged payoffs in a 1967 election raising city tax fares.

Mayor Curran, 57, and all but two of the others were ordered to return for trial on Dec. 7. A ninth defendant, businessman Robert Covell, will be arraigned Monday.

With the exception of Mr. Covell, they were all members of the city council when it voted unanimously to allow the city-regulated Yellow Cab Co. to raise fares by 23 percent.

Indictments returned by San Diego County's grand jury last Thursday accused the eight officials of taking a total of \$27,850 from the taxi company.

American Motors, UAW Extend Contract

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (Reuters)—American Motors and the United Auto Workers have agreed on a day-to-day extension of their contract, which will expire at midnight Friday.

The agreement, which covers 11,000 workers, provides that any new contract reached will include a 26-cent-an-hour cost-of-living pay increase retroactive to Friday.

25 Dead, 40 Missing In Philippine Typhoon

MANILA, Oct. 14 (AP)—Twenty-five persons are dead, 40 are known to be missing and nearly 30,000 homeless tonight according to initial reports from regions hit by a Pacific typhoon which swept the Philippines with 115-mile-an-hour winds.

The typhoon smashed into the central Philippines last night, then angled across Luzon Island today and out into the South China Sea. The Red Cross said that Albay Province of southern Luzon suffered the heaviest damage.

British Admirers Dedicate Stevenson Library in London

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Oct. 14 (NYT).—A library memorial to Adlai Stevenson, with books contributed by friends and personal admirers, was opened at the English-Speaking Union here today.

Edward Heath and his four predecessors as prime minister—Harold Wilson, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Harold Macmillan and the Earl of Avon (Anthony Eden)—have all given books.

President Kennedy's widow, Mrs. Jacqueline Onassis, sent copies of the five he wrote.

The library was the idea of the late Sir Rex Benson, a friend of Gov. Stevenson. Lady Benson asked a small group to send copies of their own works or simply of books he would have enjoyed. There have been 250 donors.

Lord Harlech, the former British ambassador in Washington, opened the library with a talk remarking on the different strains of character in America.

"Sometimes, to the rest of the world," Lord Harlech said, "she seems to be the prime example of materialism run riot, a voracious consumer of goods and indeed of people, a country disfigured by violence—a brash military power

which on occasion even seems prepared to bully smaller nations.

"But there is another America—the America of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights, the America of the Gettysburg Address and the words inscribed on the Statue of Liberty. It is to that America that Adlai Stevenson belonged."

Mr. Stevenson died in London of a heart attack in 1965. He had many friends here. Roy Jenkins, the deputy leader of the Labor party, wrote in the book he gave—his own "Asquith"—that in London Mr. Stevenson "to an almost unmatched extent commanded both affection and respect."

Many of the books were the donors' own works. One exception, catching Mr. Stevenson's humor, was the gift of A. A. Forbes, an American long resident here. He gave Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn."

Car Relief for Genoa

TURIN, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—Flat and Lancia owners who lost their cars during the flash floods which hit the Genoa area last week will receive a 40 percent discount if they wish to replace their models.

Assembly Votes 'Full Embargo On South Africa'

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 14 (AP).—The UN General Assembly called on all member states yesterday to impose a complete arms embargo on South Africa.

The 127-nation body adopted by 98-2 a resolution to this effect. It was opposed by South Africa and Portugal. Nine countries—the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, Australia, Malawi and Swaziland—abstained.

The resolution was previously approved Friday by a vote of 94 in favor and 2 against, with 7 abstentions in the Assembly's Special Political Committee. South Africa abstained in that vote, and Malawi joined Portugal in voting against the measure.

The resolution called on all states to take immediate action to implement "fully" a Security Council resolution of last July asking for a complete arms embargo against South Africa because of the serious situation there arising from the policy of apartheid.

It asked Secretary-General U Thant to "follow closely" the implementation of the resolution and report back to the assembly by Dec. 10.

U.S. officials had disclosed last Saturday that the State Department had begun to restrict visas to East Germans because of the

After Seeing Son in Berlin

Father of Youth Jailed in East Feels State Dept. Fumbled Case

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (NYT).—The parents of Mark Huesey, the American student sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in East Germany last month, visited their son in an East Berlin prison yesterday and found him "skinny," but said he had retained "a fine sense of humor."

Prof. and Mrs. Hans Huesey of Jericho, Vt., said they were allowed to chat for more than an hour with their 21-year-old son, who was convicted by an East German court Sept. 25 on charges of "agitation inimical to the East German state," for allegedly making hostile remarks to East German contacts about the regime of Walter Ulbricht.

Prof. Huesey, a German-born professor of psychiatry, told news- men after the visit that he felt the U.S. government had not acted firmly enough or early enough in the case.

U.S. officials had disclosed last Saturday that the State Department had begun to restrict visas to East Germans because of the

detention in East Berlin of young Huesey and three other American students.

But Prof. Huesey said he felt such action should have been taken right after his son was arrested in East Berlin on Jan. 4, 1970. At the time, the elder Huesey said, he and his family were advised that "if you keep quiet your son will be out in two years."

Prof. Huesey said he will seek to get American colleges to halt all exchange programs involving East Germans until his son is released.

The other young Americans in jail in East Germany are Lyle Jenkins, 30, of Norfolk, Va., and Jack Strickland, 28, of Santa Barbara, Calif., sentenced on Sept. 4 to prison terms of 2 1/2 and 4 years respectively for helping in an East German escape attempt, and Frank King, a 25-year-old medical student from Detroit, who was arrested in July with an English cousin, Michael Woodbridge, on charges of anti-Communist propaganda.

An average of about 100 East Germans a year normally get visas to travel to the United States, American officials said.

Belgian Sees Brandt

BONN, Oct. 14 (AP).—Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel held talks with Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel. Bonn government sources said the talks centered on efforts to speed up negotiations for the entry of Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway into the European Common Market.

Thieves Fare Well in Bus

MIDDLEBROUGH, ENGLAND, Oct. 14 (AP).—Police were today hunting two men who copied stole a double-deck bus, ran it on service for three hours and made off with the cash collected in fares.

One man drove the bus back and forth along a busy five-mile route while his accomplice took the fares from hundreds of passengers.

The bogus conductor explained to passengers that a thief had stolen his ticket machine and that he, the conductor, had to give out tickets. A suspicious passenger eventually phoned the police. The bus was stopped and the two men were taken to police headquarters.

The letter was dated Oct. 10.

Official Condemnation

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (UPI).—The Soviet literary establishment today branded the award to Mr. Solzhenitsyn a political and anti-Soviet act.

Like the Writers' Union committee last week that was the first Soviet reaction to the award, today's statement in Sovetskaya Rossiya and Literaturnaya Gazeta did not call Mr. Solzhenitsyn anti-Soviet or calumniate the Nobel Prize Committee.

The situation thus remained different from that which followed the Nobel Prize award to Boris Pasternak in 1958 and, observers thought, it might still be possible for Mr. Solzhenitsyn to go to Stockholm to receive the award.

It was signed by 37 persons, who listed their occupations as including those of poet, mathematician and physicist. One, V. Gershin, is in prison. The list included Prof. Yakir, who listed himself as a historian. He is an active leader of Moscow's dissident community.

"On learning that Alexander Solzhenitsyn has been awarded the Nobel Prize, we salute the Nobel Prize Committee for this decision."

"Solzhenitsyn's enthusiasm, the philosophic depth and high artistic skill of the works of this world-acknowledged contemporary writer, the humanity of his position, which he consistently and courageously defends—all this definitely deserves such a high and honorable award."

"From the bottom of our hearts we congratulate Solzhenitsyn, wish him new and creative successes, health and fortitude on his path of work."

"We are proud for our literature, which, in spite of all obstacles, produces such first-class masters."

"At the same time, we expect that the award of the Nobel Prize to Solzhenitsyn will become another occasion for continuing that

37 Russians Sign a Letter Congratulating Solzhenitsyn

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (UPI).—A group of Soviet citizens yesterday circulated a letter congratulating novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn on his Nobel Prize for Literature and describing Soviet suppression of his works as "a national shame."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn was named 1970 Nobel laureate last week and has stated his intention to go to Stockholm to accept the award, if possible. His most recent novels, "Cancer Ward" and "The First Circle," are banned in the Soviet Union, and the Writers' Union condemned the award as an anti-Soviet gesture.

"We expect that the award of the Nobel Prize to Solzhenitsyn will become another occasion for continuing that

balancing that is consistently exercised against him and is viewed by us as a national shame."

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Czechs Postpone Subversion Trial Of 7 Intellectuals

PRAGUE, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—The trial of seven intellectuals scheduled to appear in court tomorrow on charges of preparing to subvert the Czechoslovak state, has been postponed indefinitely, Prague municipal court officials said today.

The officials said the postponement was due to the illness of an eighth defendant, international chess grandmaster Ludek Pachman. Unofficial sources said yesterday that although Mr. Pachman was too ill to stand trial, the seven other accused would be tried.

All eight men are charged with preparing to subvert the state through a petition they wrote to party and state leaders in August, 1969, protesting the consequences of the Soviet-led intervention a year before. The maximum penalty is five years' imprisonment.

The defendants, apart from Mr. Pachman, are writers—Ludvik Vaculik and Vaclav Havel, journalists Jiri Hochman and Vladimir Nepras, historian Jan Tesar, sociologist Rudolf Bakich and political scientist Lubos Rohout.

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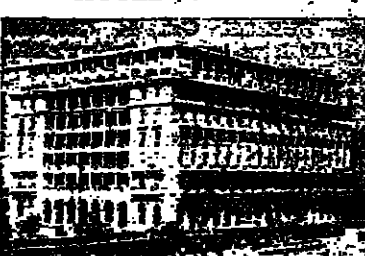
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Behind Society in Nixon Era

By Kay Bartlett

WASHINGTON (AP)—"Oh, my, Society?" says Mrs. Gilbert Hahn Jr., wife of the chairman of the District of Columbia City Council. "How boring. I don't know why people want to talk about that all the time. This will simply be my last interview. When can you come?" she asks on the phone.

And that, in Washington, is how the game is played. No one admits she wants to be called a hostess. No one wants to appear interested in Society. But everyone is, and almost everyone wants to talk about it. Often anonymously.

Those who have been tagged with the dirty word of hostess say they simply have "little private parties for my friends." In Margaret Hahn's case, her friends have included just about every top figure in the Nixon administration. An attractive woman in her 40s, she has been touted as the newest, swiftest Republican hostess in town.

No one would dare boast that President Nixon had been over. He reportedly has only been out to dinner once since he took office, and that was the night he and Attorney General John Mitchell dropped over to J. Edgar Hoover's place.

Washington society is like most other society in one way. It centers around what is most important in power. Money in New York, blue blood in Philadelphia, acreage in Texas and automobiles in Detroit. Or power in Washington.

One of the most powerful men in Washington is Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, assistant to the President for national security affairs. Dr. Kissinger, who is divorced, has managed to swap his Dr. Strangelove image for that of secret swinger Kissinger.

If Dr. Kissinger is the leading male swinger, the leading female swinger is Barbara Howar, 36-year-old divorcee, much in and later much out with the Johnsons and a woman known for her sharp tongue. She has dated Dr. Kissinger.

"When a 47-year-old Harvard professor and a 36-year-old woman with two children are considered the leading swingers around town, then something is sick," says Mrs. Howar.

When President Nixon took office some 30 months ago, there were those who predicted that his administration would be woven of the same stuff as the "good old Republican cloth coat," that his style would lack the glamour of the Kennedys, the vitality and yell come flavor of the Johnsons.

But Washington society is in the eyes of the beholder. One society columnist has called it "Dullesville on the Potomac." Politicians call it dignified entertainment, and left-overs from the Kennedy administration sit around and laugh at White House guest lists.

"Under Roosevelt there was a sense of being in a new era of new ideas," says a surviving social-watcher. "Truman carried on, in a sense, and under Ike there was a welcome pause. But I never had the feeling that Washington society was glamorous until the Kennedys came in. The Kennedys have simply returned Washington society to what it has always been."

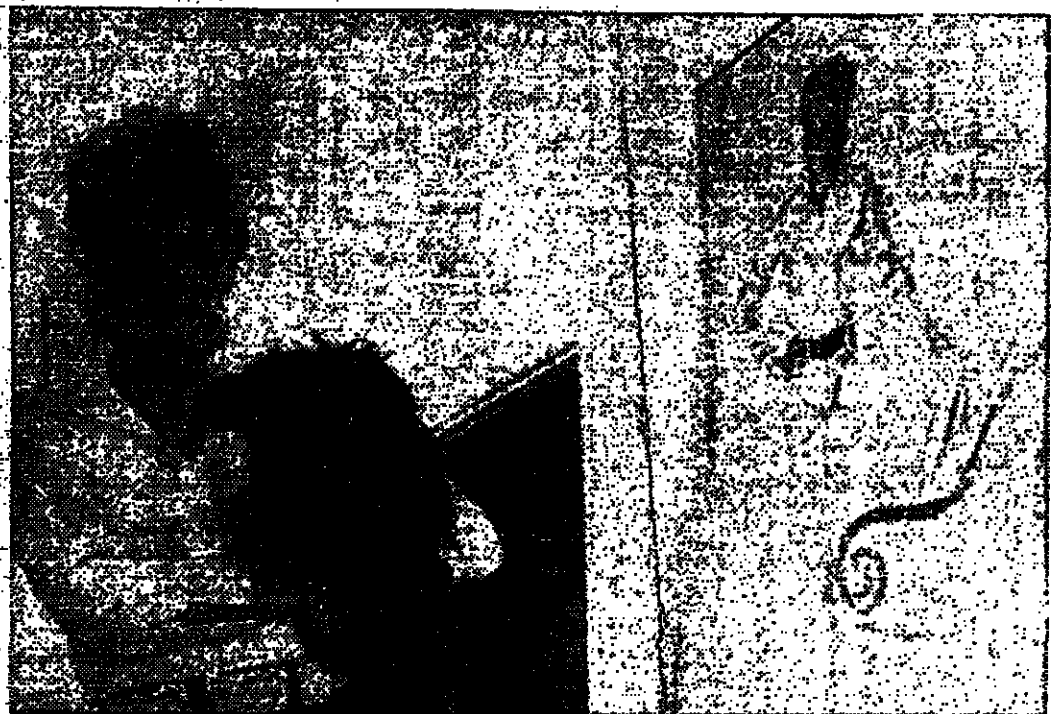
But parties in Washington must go on. Maybe not so many, maybe not so free-spirited, but still an extension of the working day for many senators, cabinet members, lobbyists, ambassadors, the military and the press.

Postmaster General Willard Bouvier and his wife, Mary Kay, for instance, went to four parties in one night not long ago. "We left the house at 8:30 and we were back home by 10," boasted Mrs. Bouvier. "And that was three receptions and one dinner."

And that is how Washington swings. As quickly as possible, as properly as a book on protocol and as often as is obligatory.

Martha Mitchell is another cabinet wife who receives up to 50 invitations a week. "I sometimes feel like a piece of property carted off from one party to another," she says.

The White House is the nub of Washington society and invitations are not refused. Whether one has a good time is another matter.



Barbara Howar, above, a 36-year-old divorcee with two children, is considered today's leading female swinger in Washington society. She has dated presidential adviser Dr. Henry Kissinger, the town's leading male swinger. Anna Chennault, right, the rich widow of Lt. Gen. Claire Chennault, is a social power since she's "in" with the administration. Her apartment can hold 300 guests.

President Nixon is much more formal than under the preceding Democrats. Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Johnson had more black tie parties; Mr. Nixon favors the more formal white tie. Mr. Kennedy also had more private parties, which went on late into the night, and Mr. Johnson was often still on the dance floor well past midnight. Under Mr. Nixon it's safe to tell the baby-sitter you will definitely be home by 11 p.m.

Embassy Row

From the White House, Washington society spreads out into many directions: along embassy row to big dinner parties at private homes; to small intimate dinner parties; to parties given by young aides and staff members. The embassy parties are, at least superficially, the most glamorous—elegant gowns, exquisite food and entertainment and sometimes a cast of what seems to be thousands. One woman, obligated to attend the parties, says they are also the most boring in town. "The queen's birthday party at the British Embassy was like another eight-hour day."

The private parties are the ones where no holds are barred. A hostess's trick is how to deal with a prominent person who has turned down invitation after invitation. "Call up and say you would like to have a party in his honor. When is he available? Trapped."

One private-party giver is Anna Chennault, widow of Lt. Gen. Claire Chennault. Close friends with both South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu and Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, she is vice-president of the Flying Tiger Line Inc., and extremely rich. "She has lived in Washington for ten or 11 years but only recently—since Mr. Nixon took office—began entertaining frequently. An outspoken Vietnam hawk, she is called 'The Dragon Lady' by her enemies and has been accused of inviting only hawks to her parties. Her parties, for which she often cooks, are said to be fun and lively, with lots of singing and dancing."

One can judge that the little Chinese-born widow has arrived by the fact that she has detractors. "Anna Chennault has beauty, lots of political clout, and untapped million dollars. But charm? No. Besides, she overinvites and underfeeds," said one critic.

Those who dismiss Mrs. Chennault say she is not in the same league with hostesses such as Mrs. John Sherman Cooper (wife of the Republican senator from Kentucky), Mrs. David K.E. Bruce (now in Paris with her husband, the U.S. negotiator in the Paris peace talks), or Mrs. Robert Lou Bacon of old Washington society.

"The piece de resistance in Washington society," says one source, "is an elegant seated dinner party with witty people."

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The Man Who Made Florentine Fashions

By Hebe Dorsey

FLORENCE, Oct. 14—Over a thousand people gathered in the Villa Medici on the outskirts of Florence last night to honor Giovanni Battista Giorgini, acknowledged father of Italian couture. The dinner dance was also celebrating the 20th anniversary of fashion showings in Florence.

This season there are 600 buyers and 250 journalists here, a far cry from the first show in February, 1951, when Count Giorgini went to Paris begging buyers to come. He "managed to drag five of them to Florence."

Few people remember that it was Count Giorgini who created the Italian high fashion industry almost single-handedly. A true descendant of the Italian Renaissance (his ancestors rest in Santa Croce, next to Michelangelo and Machiavelli), he looks like a painting from the Uffizi Gallery: proud, with aquiline nose and close set, startling blue eyes, his interesting wrinkles set off by snow-white hair. His whole idea of launching Italian couture stemmed from an intense, Florentine pride.

Before World War II, Count Giorgini had a buying office in Florence. His clients were top: Tiffany's, I. Magnin, B. Altman, Bonwit Teller. But after the war was over, he had a major problem getting them re-interested in Italian merchandise. The "Made in Italy" label had become a liability.

The Label

"It wasn't accepted in the better stores," Count Giorgini recalls. "I remember going to see Grover Magnin in Paris in 1949. I showed him some lovely knitwear from Mirza. 'No,' said Mr. Magnin. 'I cannot put the 'Made in Italy' label in my windows.'"

"The reason was that jobbers from New York were buying the cheapest Italian goods, thus depriving both the label and the production. I was humiliated... I knew Italians could do anything. In order to get the attention of better stores,

I thought about fashion. There wasn't any Italian fashion of any kind at that time."

Count Giorgini called on the best dressmakers in Rome, Florence and Milan, asking them if they would make dresses that were not simply copies of Paris models. "They all refused. They thought I was crazy."

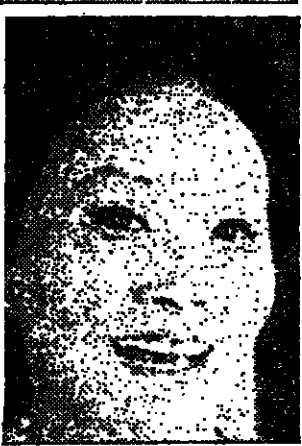
So he decided to turn to young talent. "I approached Emilio Pucci," Count Giorgini continued, "and asked him for a small, after-ski collection. He accepted. Then, I spoke to Simonetta and a number of others and, finally, I was able to get 20 names who agreed to make 18 dresses each."

This first collection was shown in February, 1951, in Count Giorgini's own home. The show was such a success that by July, 1951, "I had 300 American buyers and the international press, including Carmel Snow (Vogue), Bettina Ballard (Harper's Bazaar) and Sally Kirkland (Life), all the major dailies and even NBC. Then the Europeans started to come and, in January, 1952, we had a real crowd."

That year Count Giorgini went to the mayor and got permission to hold the shows in the Sala Bianca at the Pitti Palace. "Each season, I was launching a new name—Cappucci, De Barentzen, Valentino. All those years..."

What followed is a much-told story. Rome got interested and fought to get buyers to go to the Rome shows instead of to Florence.

Rome won, said Count Giorgini, somewhat sadly. But Florence is still important in the fashion world—especially in accessories and knitwear. Fashion has meant tremendous prestige for Italy and a lot of money as well—three billion lire a year (about \$4.8 billion). "It's very nice," Count Giorgini said last night, shaking hands madly. "I take it as an honor—not to myself but to all the Florence couture. I believed in them. I had faith in them. But they did it all."



At 86, the daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt is full of energy, staying up most of the night reading anything from a history of bats to archaeology to space books to a book on Trinidad.

"People have asked me how it feels to be the most sought-after woman in Washington," says Mrs. Howar. "I tell them to ask Mrs. L. In competing for the attention of a man, I would rather have Raquel Welch standing on one side of me and Jill St. John on the other than to be in the same room with Mrs. L." Only special friends address Mrs. Longworth as Mrs. L.

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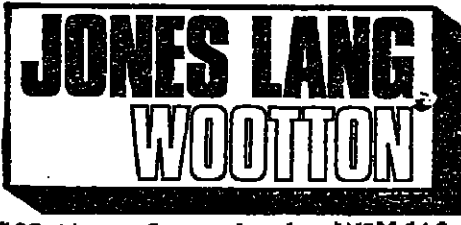
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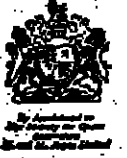
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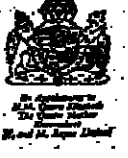
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(Continued on Page 10)

U.K. Scored a Surplus In Trade for September

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Oct. 14 (NYT)—The U.K. trade position for the month of September was the first since the end of the second quarter to be in surplus. The Board of Trade said today that the U.K. had a surplus of \$12 million in trade for September.

The figure gives little indication of the trade trends. It follows a huge, erratic \$547 million deficit in August and an equally erratic \$329 million surplus in July.

The average monthly trade balance for the third quarter was a deficit of \$72 million. It followed

French Report Trade Deficit

PARIS, Oct. 14.—France reported its largest trade deficit in five months today, with September imports exceeding exports by \$50 million (\$154.5 million).

Imports climbed 29 percent to \$54 billion from \$42 billion in August while exports totaled \$7.9 billion, up 27 percent from \$6.2 billion in the previous month.

Compared with the 1969 month, however, September exports were up 28 percent, and twice the 14 percent growth of imports, the Finance Ministry pointed out.

It added that exports last month covered imports by 90 percent. The trade account is considered in balance when exports reach 99 percent. In August, the coverage amounted to 93 percent while in September, 1969, it was at a low of 80 percent.

For the first nine months of this year, France is showing an overall deficit of \$18 billion francs, well below the \$54 billion francs of the like year-ago period. Last year's mid-summer devaluation of the franc—coupled with the autumn revaluation of the West German mark—is considered largely responsible for the improved year-to-year comparisons.

Canadian Prices Down

OTTAWA, Oct. 14 (Reuters)—Canada's consumer price index fell 0.2 percent in September, the Bureau of Statistics said today.

Pay Cuts Hamper Reverse Brain Drain

By Fred Coleman

LONDON (AP)—An American executive in the retail trade earning \$100,000 a year was recently offered a similar post by a British firm at a \$63,000 salary. Despite the cut, both he and his wife were strongly tempted, attracted by the idea of living in London.

Then he found the bulk of his lower salary would go into paying higher British taxes. Reluctantly, he turned down the offer.

But an American executive for a U.S. auto firm here saw the same question in a different light. Determined to continue living here when ordered home, he rejected an offer of promotion and pay raise in the United States and began job hunting.

They were only two of an increasing number of businessmen asking themselves the same question over the past year—can an American executive take a pay cut of \$35,000 a year or more and find happiness in Europe?

Management consultant firms say the U.S. economic slowdown figures in the wave of interest in European jobs. There are 114,000 U.S. managers officially unemployed now—twice the year-ago figure.

Few Will Act
Paul Kierman of Kierman Associates, management consultants, also says increasing numbers of American executives are looking at jobs in Europe as a way to broaden the base of their business experience.

But so far there is no evidence of a massive brain drain in reverse. Relatively few of the U.S. executives who inquire about European possibilities actually make the change.

Those who do are often between 35 and 45 years old and in the advertising, public relations or marketing fields, Mr. Kierman says.

Derek de Belder, managing director of Ashby Associates, another consultant firm, reports a 50 percent increase in the last year in inquiries from U.S. executives considering jobs in Britain or Europe.

News Analysis Outlook for U.S. Budget: Color It Crimson

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (WP)—President Nixon's last official estimate of the federal deficit for fiscal 1971 was \$13 billion—a tiny figure of limited economic impact or political significance. But merely shift the decimal point one place and you get \$13 billion—much closer to the probability.

Nancy Peters, an economist for the Brookings Institution, gave credit for this tongue-in-cheek budget "revision." But a high Nixon administration official, looking at the tentative receipts and expenditure estimates, says: "I'd hate to tell you how close that \$13 billion deficit looks. Give or take \$1 billion, and it's going to be right on the nose."

What flows from this reality could have serious implications for policy. Although the Nixon administration knows that a substantial deficit is necessary because the economy is weak, it is not good politics—especially for Republicans—to be so mired in red ink. So Mr. Nixon is sticking to \$13 billion.

(On the Democratic side, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, speaking at an American Bankers Association meeting this week, charged that the deficit would run to \$12 to \$20 billion.)

The way it looks now, the deficit for fiscal 1971 will run somewhere between \$10 and \$15 billion, depending in part on how deep the present economic slump cuts into corporate profits and individual income.

Now, bad as such a figure would look in January's budget document (if there is a full accounting of it), a projection of that big a deficit for fiscal 1971—two big Nixon deficits back to back—would look even worse.

If the economy in January still looks weak (and most independent experts anticipate that unemployment may be running around 6 percent), it will be difficult for the administration to forecast enough of a new boom to sweep in the necessary revenue to balance the budget.

Therefore, the prospective scenario, as seen by some of the experts inside and outside the government goes like this:

• There will be a real effort to trim back non-

military spending (no further cuts from fiscal 1971 on the military side are likely).

• There will be the usual budget office exercise in pinning and window-dressing to make the spending total look lower than it really is.

• And there will be a major tax proposal to bring in new revenue, possibly the controversial value-added tax.

The purpose of all of this, of course, would be to cut the President's fiscal 1972 deficit. Something under double numbers, say \$3 or \$9 billion, would look better.

If such is the administration plan, it would reflect the wrong economic policy. It would not make sense to move for new taxes—especially a regressive sales tax like the value-added tax—at a time when unemployment is high.

Deficit's Character

"The key fact," says former Council of Economic Advisors chairman Arthur M. Okun, "is that a deficit between \$10 and \$15 billion for fiscal 1971 does not represent a particularly expansionist fiscal policy."

Much of the current deficit is "slump-induced," in sharp contrast to the inflationary Johnson deficit following the escalation of the Vietnam war in 1965.

President Nixon has publicly committed himself to a modern stance on this question: Expenditures should be compared with the tax revenues that a fully employed economy could generate—not to the revenues of a weak economy. Happily, he has brought his deputy budget director, Casper Weinberger, around to accept this doctrine.

This means that when the nation is in a slump, the right policy is a deficit, and a big one. In a boom, the right policy is a surplus, and a big one. But according to Mr. Okun and Mrs. Peters, the present deficit is not big enough.

Put another way, we could spend another \$5 or \$6 billion—and still be under the total revenue that would be yielded by the present tax system if there were no slump.

But the mythology about red-ink budgets dies hard, and there probably will be a tendency to keep the deficit as "respectable" as possible.

FTC to Study Gas Supply; Anti-Trust Action on Energy

By David Vienne

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (WP)—The Federal Trade Commission yesterday directed its staff to determine whether there has been "collusion or other unlawful conduct" in the oil industry to withhold natural gas from the market.

In addition, the staff was directed to "expedite" a review of a number of acquisitions of coal producers by oil companies. The FTC also

said a broader anti-trust investigation of activities among companies that produce and supply oil, gas, electricity and coal is in the initial planning stages and that this study has been given a "high priority" at the commission.

The burst of FTC anti-trust investigations into the energy industries was made public last night by Sen. Philip A. Hart, D. Mich., and Rep. Joe L. Blynn, D. Tenn. Both had asked the FTC to conduct such studies.

In a letter to Sen. Hart, the FTC said "the commission is initiating a vigorous investigation of practices and transactions in and affecting the energy field which present significant competitive and consumer problems."

The FTC's investigation of the possible withholding of gas supplies will focus on the southern Louisiana area, which has been the subject of rate increase hearings for more than a year.

It is understood that the FTC will be seeking specific data the Federal Power Commission has been unable and unwilling to obtain. Less than a year ago, the FPC rejected a staff proposal to obtain its own information on natural gas, rather than relying solely on industry-supplied data.

The major natural gas producers have been saying for some time that the country will be hit by a shortage of the fuel unless rates are increased to encourage further exploration.

The alleged inadequacy of the FPC information and a suspicion by Sen. Hart that producers were purposely withholding reserve data from the power commission, prompted him to ask the trade commission to conduct the study early last month.

FTC sources said natural gas investigation will include not only companies, but also the American Gas Association and its subcommittee on natural gas reserves, which gathers information volunteered by producing companies.

The association's report constitutes the most authoritative estimates of reserves.

Auto Sales Off in U.S.

DETROIT, Oct. 14.—Auto sales in the first ten days of October dropped 15 percent to 225,624 U.S.-made units, U.S. firms report. At the same time, General Motors sales plunged 34 percent; at Ford they slipped 1 percent. Chrysler, however, had a 17 percent sales gain, and American Motors totals were up 1 percent.

The unions contend firms can pay higher wages without increasing prices and thereby adding to the nation's inflation.

The institute said an analysis of company returns for the first six months of 1970 showed wages and salaries increased 17.6 percent over the same period of 1969 while profits rose by only 5.8 percent.

However, a trade union source said the percentage figures did not prove the profits were still not too large. For example, he said, firms could have been making several times over what normally would be considered a fair profit in early 1969.

The institute released its figures at a time when the 4.3 million-member metalworkers and engineers union is negotiating its 1970 contract.

WANTED:
SALES PARTNER

To join organizers of newly-established, well-financed International Hedge Fund. Box D 2,128, Herald, Paris.

Income Gains Stagnant in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (UPI)—The personal income of all Americans increased last month, but discounting the effect of retroactive raises, indications were that the economy is still rather sluggish.

The Commerce Department said personal income was at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$311.8 billion last month, up \$5.4 billion from August. But \$2 billion of the increase was due to retroactive payments to postal workers. Discounting the retroactive payments, which will not be repeated, the September increase was at an annual rate of \$3.4 billion, up only slightly from August's \$3 billion and below the \$4 billion average advance for the first nine months of the year.

Private payrolls increased only \$500 million, held down by the impact of the General Motors strike.

Personal income for the first nine months of this year was at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$797 billion, up 7.5 percent.

FPC Problem

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It is understood that the FTC will be seeking specific data the Federal Power Commission has been unable and unwilling to obtain. Less than a year ago, the FPC rejected a staff proposal to obtain its own information on natural gas, rather than relying solely on industry-supplied data.

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Drop of 35% Noted in Allied Chemical Net

Revenue Also Declines
During Third Quarter

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (NYT)—John T. Connor, chairman of Allied Chemical, reported yesterday that third-quarter net income dropped 35 percent on a 6 percent revenue slip.

Mr. Connor said the earnings drop reflected declines in both operating and "other" income. About half of the decline in income came before extraordinary items came in the "other income" category.

This reflected last year's substantial gains on exchanges of marketable securities, higher dividends and investments and higher profits from real estate sales and purchases of debentures.

Allied Chemical

Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 301.3 321.6
Profits (millions)... 9.76 14.94
Per Share... 0.35 0.54

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 927.8 985.9
Profits (millions)... 49.60 49.11
Per Share... 1.79 1.76

* Profits for 1970 include a total extraordinary gain of \$22.1 million from the sale of a Mexican subsidiary.

Stock Prices Edge Up In Moderate Trading

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (NYT)—The New York Stock Exchange, like the Cincinnati Reds in the World Series, finally produced a victory today.

After dropping 23 1/2 in the four previous sessions, the Dow Jones industrial average staged a mild rally and finished at 762.73, up 3.67 in another slow trading day. Standard & Poor's 500 was up

0.13 at 241.9 and the NYSE index added 0.07 at 46.02.

Some Wall Street observers said that the sluggish volume pace of \$92 million shares could be attributed partly to the competition presented by championship baseball.

But the main reason volume has failed to reach 10 million shares on any day this week exists in the resurgence of some familiar investor worries. These include the condition of the economy and the prospects for corporate profits.

The more buoyant mood of last week saw turnover boom to a record \$4.18 billion shares, or better than 16.8 million shares daily.

Selective Strength

The market showed selective strength in oils and various glamour stocks. Each of the "big three" automakers, as well as the leading gold issues, posted fractional gains.

The Dow Jones transportation average, after backtracking for six days in a row, also moved ahead today, by 1.17 to 182.46.

Paper and forest-products stocks stood out as the market's weakest sector, in the wake of substantial earnings declines by several major companies as well as some uncertainty over the near-term outlook.

Four of the 15 most active issues fitted into this category and they each dropped a point or more.

Weyerhaeuser, down 1 1/2, was the third most actively traded stock. Other losers in the group making the active list were Fibreboard, down 1 1/8 to 23; Crown Zellerbach, off 1 to 20 1/2; and Boise Cascade, down 1 3/8 to 47 1/2.

Last year, a number of analysts waxed lyrical on paper stocks for such expressed reasons as "earnings potentials forecast in 1970 and beyond." One prominent brokerage concern, in the course of its discussion, commented on the convenience of disposal of paper, noting that "baby's wet bottom represents a billion-dollar potential market."

Topping the active list was Pitney-Bowes, off 3/8 to 27 1/4, followed by International Industries, down 3/8 to 14 3/8. The latter, a diversified franchising organization, disclosed it is negotiating for additional working capital.

Amerasia Hess and Apco Oil were strong for the second day among the petroleum issues, each climbing more than a point. Standard Oil of Ohio rose 1 1/4 to 69, while Standard Oil (New Jersey) added 1 to 67 5/8.

Du Pont, showing the largest gain among the 30 Dow industrials, climbed 1 7/8 to 117 3/8 despite a company comment that September quarter profits are expected to dip from year-ago levels by about the same 8 percent decline shown for the second quarter.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed mixed in light trading. The index edged ahead .01 to 22.54.

Bank Considers
Paying Interest on
Demand Deposits

MIAMI BEACH, Oct. 14 (Reuters)—The Bank of America is giving consideration to paying interest on demand deposits, President A.W. Clausen told newsmen at the American Bankers Association meeting here.

"We are certainly getting closer to something like this and I am at the moment looking at the overall financial mechanism involved," he said.

Company Reports

Abbott Laboratories

Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 114.4 101.2
Profits (millions)... 10.06 8.86
Per Share... 0.74 0.63

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 331.0 294.4
Profits (millions)... 27.94 24.61
Per Share... 2.04 1.80

American Cyanamid

Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 273.7 254.9
Profits (millions)... 22.56 21.26
Per Share... 0.51 0.48

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 822.9 822.3
Profits (millions)... 73.18 69.54
Per Share... 1.53 1.57

* Both 1970 periods include a \$4.85 million, 11 cents a share, extraordinary gain from the sale of interests in Southern Minerals, Pipelines and Petroleum companies.

AMP Inc.

Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 171.0 156.9
Profits (millions)... 18.70 18.40
Per Share... 1.53 1.50

Brumswick Corp.

Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 105.0 98.6
Profits (millions)... 2.96 1.05
Per Share... 0.16 0.06

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 319.9 322.2
Profits (millions)... 10.13 6.78
Per Share... 0.54 0.38

Colgate-Palmolive

Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 313.5 299.1
Profits (millions)... 11.58 10.79
Per Share... 0.79 0.73

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 935.1 885.9
Profits (millions)... 28.89 26.50
Per Share... 2.04 1.92

Hilton Hotels

Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 54.43 54.77
Profits (millions)... 2.38 2.34
Per Share... 0.30 0.36

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 182.11 182.95
Profits (millions)... 12.83 12.94
Per Share... 1.60 1.63

Jes. Schiltz Brewing

Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 151.5 185.2
Profits (millions)... 8.59 9.19
Per Share... 0.89 0.95

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 453.7 410.4
Profits (millions)... 23.0 18.6
Per Share... 2.39 1.93

Koppers Co.

Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 137.38 145.85
Profits (millions)... 4.48 6.18
Per Share... 0.87 1.26

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 379.24 392.31
Profits (millions)... 8.73 14.64
Per Share... 1.59 2.54

Pacific Lighting

Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 491.1 462.1
Profits (millions)... 26.36 32.87
Per Share... 1.37 1.74

PFG Industries

Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 282.55 290.78
Profits (millions)... 13.23 12.82
Per Share... 0.65 0.63

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 833.0 859.2
Profits (millions)... 30.28 28.43
Per Share... 1.43 1.38

Yellow Freight System

Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 46.38 42.76
Profits (millions)... 2.50 1.87
Per Share... 0.72 0.45

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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White, Weld & Co.

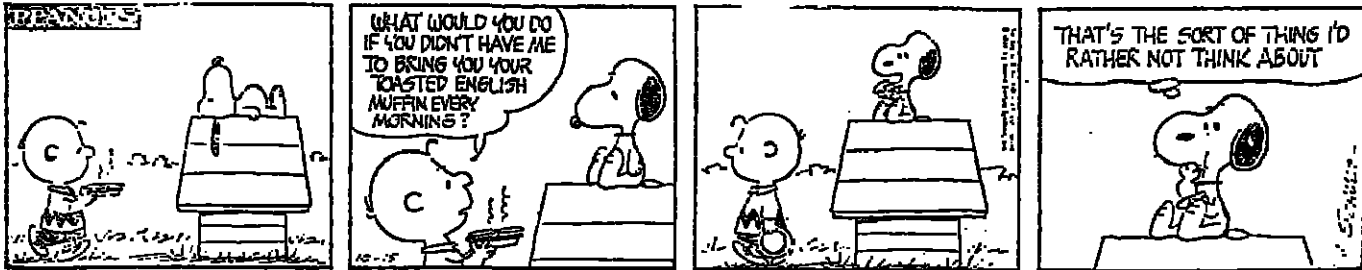
Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. The First Boston Corporation Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Lehman Brothers
Blyth & Co., Inc. duPont Glore Forgan Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.
Goldman, Sachs & Co. Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Kidder, Peabody & Co.
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October 15, 1970

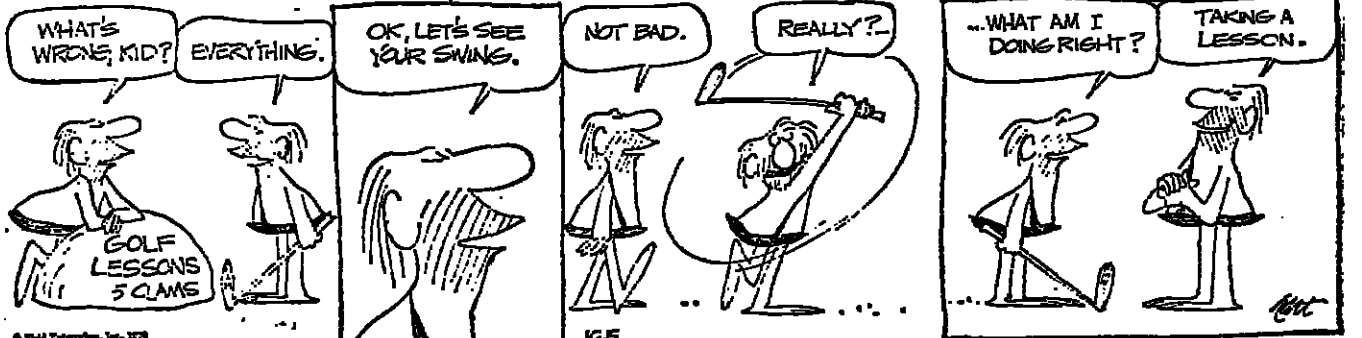
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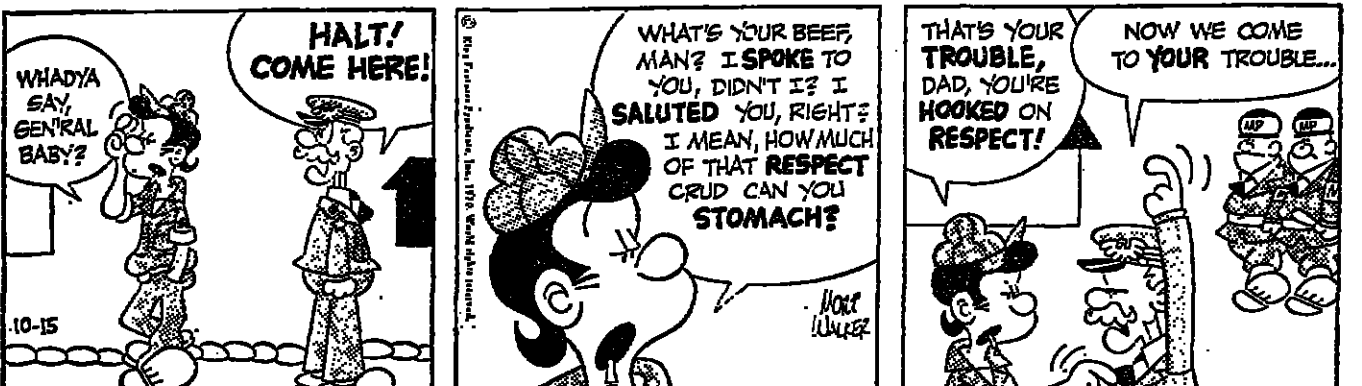
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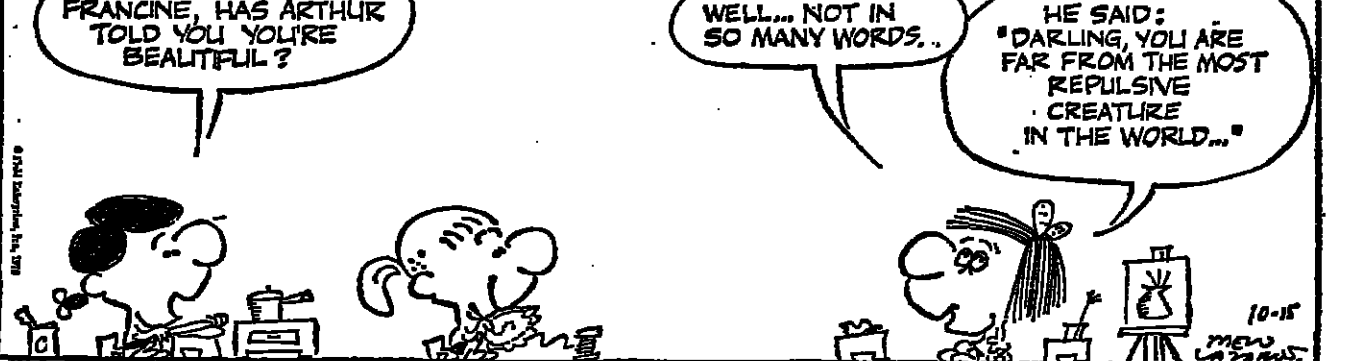
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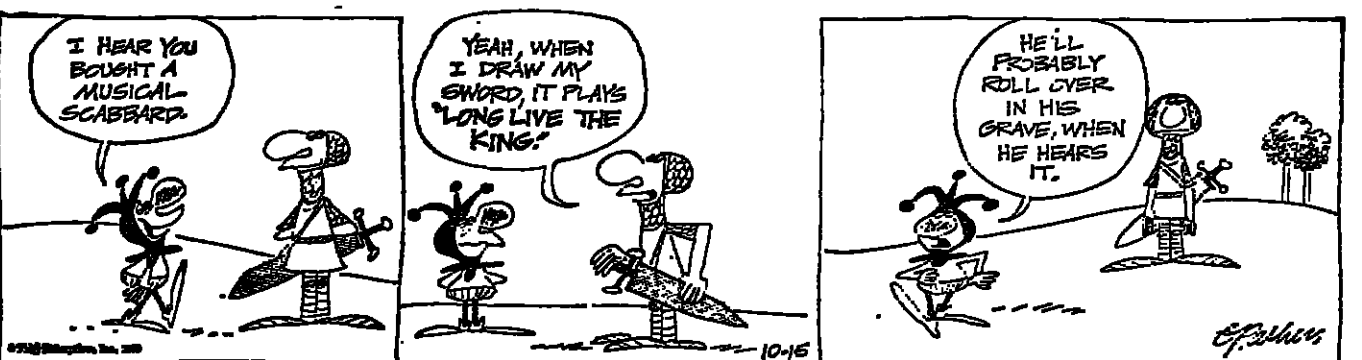
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Bidding three no-trump without a stopper in an unbid suit is not to be recommended in general, but such tactics will sometimes succeed and did on the diagrammed deal.

South opened the bidding with one diamond. With a close rebid decision after the one spade response, South chose two clubs rather than one no-trump.

North also had a wide choice of rebids, but preferred a simple spade raise with some possibility of rebidding diamonds later. South then took a shot at the no-trump game, praying that the defenders would not be able to cash five heart tricks immediately.

West made the orthodox lead of the heart king. This blocked the suit for the defense: East could not overtake with the ace without establishing dummy's jack as a stopper.

The heart king won, and a heart was continued to the ace. When East shifted to a low diamond, it was clear to South that the remaining three hearts were with West. An immediate diamond finesse was highly dangerous, so the ace was played. The fall of the ten from West was an interesting straw in the wind.

South led the jack, and won with the king when West covered with the queen. There was no reason to suspect the bad spade division, so the ace was played from dummy, revealing the situation.

South abandoned the spade ten in the dummy and finessed the club queen successfully.

When this won, the diamond ace was played, dropping the queen. This improved South's prospects dramatically.

The club ace was cashed, and when East's king failed to drop

the complete distribution was marked. West was known to have five cards in the major suits, and East five cards in the minor suits.

South now realized that an attempt to endplay West offered no hope. But it was a simple matter to endplay East by leading a club, forcing a diamond return into the jack, eight for a total of nine tricks.

NORTH
AK10852
J72
J842

WEST EAST (D)
Q984 J7
K1084 J9
Q10 J765432
J93 K106

Neither side was vulnerable. This bidding:
East 1♦ South 1♠
Pass 2♦ Pass 3♦
Pass 3NT Pass Pass
West led the heart king.

West led the heart king.

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BOOKS

YOU MIGHT AS WELL LIVE

The Life and Times of Dorothy Parker

By John Keats. Simon & Schuster. 319 pp. Illustrated. \$7.50.

CONSTANT READER

By Dorothy Parker. Viking. 157 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Could a biography of Dorothy Parker (née Rothchild) be dull? Could the olive in a martini stay sober, you may as well ask but were probably not about to. (Damn! There I go already. After reading "Constant Reader," a collection of book reviews Mrs. Parker wrote for The New Yorker between 1927 and 1933, I had to wash my brain in PhisoHex to rid it of her influence. But there I still go already. She swarms. Let me try again.) What with the life she led, the people she knew and the wiles she cracked, could anyone write a dull account of Mrs. Parker's life and times? Probably not, and surely not John Keats, who, though he has never quite surpassed the rank of inspired hack, certainly has an ear for a phrase and the eye for a story, as he has proved perhaps all too often in eight previous books and countless (for me, since I can't remember more than two of them, but am sure there were more) magazine articles. (Lord, help me to get this Parker woman out of my system!)

No one born before midnight on Oct. 14, 1910, has forgotten Mrs. Parker's "News-Item" ("Men seldom make passes at girls who wear glasses"). But even veterans of Parker's wiles have forgotten that when challenged to use "horticulture" in a sentence, Mrs. Parker very quickly replied, "You can lead a horticulture, but you can't make her think." Or that she suggested for her own tombstone the words "This is on me."

On the other hand, according to Mr. Keats, it is probably not so that on the outside of her office door she had lettered the word MEN. And Clare Boothe Luce herself denies in these pages that when she once met D. P. before an entranceway and gestured her to enter first with the words "Age before beauty," Dottie swept ahead muttering "Pearls before swine," even if, as she said on another occasion, "A girl's best friend is her mother."

But fun's fun, and though I have by no means picked Keats's book clean of jokes, perhaps I should have. For when the jokes have run out, we are left with a rather sordid and unhappy life. And what Mr. Keats has done with it is not so risible.

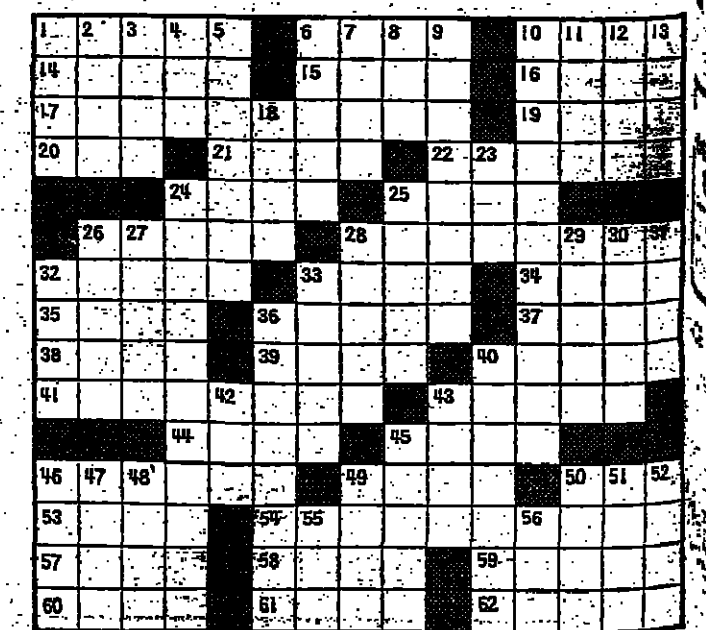
The truth of the matter is that Dorothy Parker never wished to be the subject of a biography. Mr. Keats is always getting himself into these things; the last single life he penned was that of Mr. Howard Hughes. And Lilian Hellman, who was her closest friend and, presumably, holds her private papers, has steered completely clear of Keats. Perhaps that explains why one gets the feeling, reading along, that the author was hard put to find material, and that what scraps he did locate he sucked dry of more juice than they were ever meant to yield.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

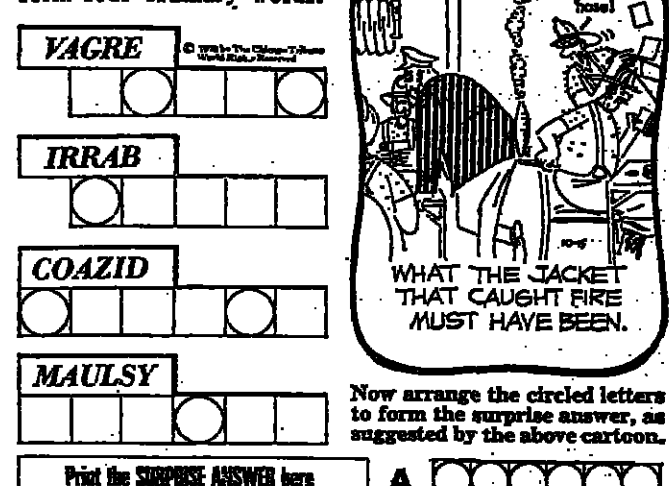
By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 North Dakota city
 - 6 Normandy beach
 - 10 Repose
 - 14 Suppose
 - 15 Have trust in
 - 16 Persuade
 - 17 Forks
 - 19 Fratricide
 - 20 Compass point
 - 21 Transaction
 - 22 Three in one
 - 24 Ocean vessels
 - 25 Auto-horn sound
 - 26 Crowns
 - 28 Radiant
 - 32 Looked the place over
 - 33 Leslie Caron role
 - 34 Steel area
 - 36 Brazilian dance
 - 37 Rome's Censor
 - 38 Sheltered, at sea
 - 39 Equals
 - 40 Church plate
 - 41 Labyrinth
 - 42 Mentions
 - 44 Hodges and Blas
 - 45 Be fatuous
 - 46 Flow's trail
 - 48 Paint medium
 - 50 Common verb
 - 53 Scope
 - 54 Miner's disease
 - 57 Speak falteringly
 - 58 Upstart
 - 59 Hunter of the sky
 - 60 Arthritis aid
 - 61 Vary fr.
 - 62 Porridge
 - 25 Fall-planting
 - 26 Nobel physicist of 1945
 - 27 Made of a wood
 - 28 One taking a sight
 - 29 Growing out
 - 30 Ponies up
 - 31 Ten o'clock scholar's hour
 - 32 Last-minute study
 - 33 Oedipus's father
 - 36 True-blue
 - 40 Pause in Indy 500
 - 42 Spanish relative
 - 43 Mountain passes
 - 45 Legislative assemblies
 - 46 F.D.R.'s pet
 - 47 Acid
 - 48 Remainder
 - 49 Wind instrument
 - 50 One of a wild seven
 - 51 Rivers: Sp.
 - 52 Domestic stars
 - 53 Title
 - 56 Western stage



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: LOUSE BAGGY FABRIC ARTERY

Answers: What the bullfighters wanted from city hall—THE BATS IN THE BELLY.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

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